State Library

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To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Daily " " " " "	6 00

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All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1859. NO. 3.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			....	$1 00
Do.	do.	2	do..........	1 25
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. S. GILLESPIE,

GENERAL AGENT, will hereafter be found at the office of W. W. Peirce, Esq., through whom he will make the usual advances on Produce, render sales, fill orders and forward goods promptly;—attend to the negotiation and sale of paper, &c., &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 9, 1859—2-1m*

J. R. SOUTHERLAND,
(LATE OF WARSAW, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.)

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt personal attention to all orders addressed to him. He has a Warehouse convenient for storing Goods and Country Produce.

Aug. 19, 1859. 51-3m

EDWARD McPHERSON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

W. TILLER, PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTER OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BEADS,

AND CONFECTIONERS' ARTICLES, China Dolls, Rich Vases, Toilet Bottles, Inks with Figures, Jewel and Card Receivers, Etagere Articles, &c. Latest styles of goods constantly received and sold at the very lowest cash prices.

W. TILLER, No. 24 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

July 22. 47-9t

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.

☞Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, *Lutterloh's Wharf*, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MAHN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.

April 8, 1859. 32-1y

Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c., WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*

Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,

Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.

Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C

April 4, 1859.—[31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order,

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.

May 28th, 1858 39-tf

WM. L. JACOBS'

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY, *No. 39 MARKET ST.*, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.

☞REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.

April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.

March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

Oct. 2—5-tf

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus*, and a preventive of *Cholera.*

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY

"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL

Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.

If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.

Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

$300 REWARD.

I WILL PAY the above reward of three hundred dollars for the delivery in any jail in the State, of negroes WILLIAM and LEMUEL, or one hundred and fifty dollars for either.

They are now supposed to be lurking in the upper part of Duplin and in the lower part of Wayne County, are brothers, one 25 and the other 28 years of age, both very black, about six feet high; the former stout, with a slight blemish on one eye, the latter rather more slender.

S. J. HUNTER, Bear Swamp, Duplin County, N. C.

September 2, 1859—1-2m*.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.

W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS:

HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.

SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.

SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them. C. B. MILLER.

New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.

Jan. 28th, 1859

Wanted.

NOT A HUMBUG.

WANTED.—One or more Young Men in each State, to whom will be paid $30 to $75 per month and expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

M. B. ALLEN & CO., Plaistow, N. H.

Sept. 2d, 1859—1-3m.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.

August 19th, 1859. 52-6m

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen. L. A. POWELL,

Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.

EVERETT PETERSON.

March 4, 1859 27-9m

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.

All letters promptly attended to.

August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.

Dec. 17. 16-1y*

For Sale and to Let.

RARE OPENING FOR PHYSICIANS, WITH DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to devote his time and attention to other business, offers for sale, in Conwayboro', S. C., his town property, consisting of FIVE LOTS in central portion of business of the village, a neat new COTTAGE with 5 rooms and necessary out building, and FIFTEEN ACRES WELL WOODED SWAMP LAND.

Also, my OFFICE, OFFICE OUTFIT, consisting of a splendid assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Library, Surgical, Obstetrical and Electrical Instruments, Microscopes and Chemical Apparatus, and everything belonging to a well arranged office. I venture to say that the stock of Medicines, Instruments, &c., is the best in the Eastern part of the State; together with my practice and its good will. The practice is a good and paying one. To a young Physician about commencing business, this is an inducement rarely offered and seldom met with. Terms easy and accommodating.

Conwayboro', S. C., 1859 JAMES H. NORMAN, M. D. 52-4t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes o sell 434 acres of FINE FARMING LAND in Sampson County, four miles North of Clinton. Said land differs from most of the land in the county, being covered with a dense forest of oak, ash, hickory and pine; about 100 acres of said land being in a high state of cultivation, the growing crop on the same will bear me out in saying so. Persons wishing to purchase the above lands can view the same by calling on Dr. H. A. Bizzell or A. B. Chesnutt, Esq., of Clinton.

CHARLES H. STEVENS.

Aug. 26th, 1859. 52-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public auction, at Long Creek Bridge, in New Hanover county, on Friday the 11th day of November, 1859, *THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND*, more or less—adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Larkins, David E. Bunting and Wm. R. Penny, Esqrs., being the lands belonging to the estate of Lott Croom, deceased. The improvements consists of a dwelling and all necessary out buildings. About 100 acres of the tract is cleared and under cultivation the present year. There is a Water Mill seat a short distance from the dwelling; also one task of Turpentine boxes already cut.

Also, at the same time and place, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Thos. Futrel, Hillory Croom, and the heirs of Jesse Croom, deceased.

Also, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Robitzsch and John R. Crews, Esq., upon which there is one task of Turpentine boxes in their second year of cultivation.

The two last named tracts are also the property of the above deceased. All of which will be sold in accordance with the Will of the said deceased.

Terms.—One and two years credit will be given. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and also to pay for title papers. JOHN JONES, Ex'r.

Aug. 19th, 1859. 51-ts*

A GREAT BARGAIN.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of my partner, S. F. Collins, I offer for sale that valuable *STEAM SAW MILL*, owned by the firm of Collins & Shine, situated in Darien, Ga., and in good running order. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will no doubt look for themselves. Apply to the subscriber at Darien. D. Y. SHINE.

June 24. 43-3m

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.

The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to

D. W. JORDAN, Little River, S. C.

July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,

May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL Term of the Superior Court of Law, held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in September next, for the trial of civil and equity cases.

HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Clerk.

August 26, 1859—52-tc.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Administrator *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo*, of Austin Beasley, deceased, and Administrator of Mary Beasley, deceased, hereby gives notice to Austin Beasley, Jr., Thomas Shuffield and wife, William Smith and wife, Thomas Mims and wife, John Beasley, Lemuel Beasley, Hillary Beasley and Bryan Beasley, who are non-residents of this State, and interested in the said estates, that he is now ready to settle the said estates, and pay over whatever may be due them. Unless the parties interested in said estates come forward and claim their respective interests within the time prescribed by law, the funds will be dealt with according to law.

A. W. CARLTON.

Duplin County, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1859 50-6t

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.

PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.

Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.

☞Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.

Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT*, a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.

⁂ Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.

July 22. 47-1y

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."

ANY Lady or Gentleman in the United States, possessing from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),

W. R. ACTON & CO., 41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

September 9th, 1859. 2-3m

THE BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE,
HARRIS' PATENT,

IS NOW offered to the public, improved as a DOUBLE-THREAD MACHINE, making the justly-celebrated *Grover & Baker stitch*, that will not slip, though every fourth stitch be cut. It is the Best and Only Machine making the above stitch by authority of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, at the low price of

FORTY DOLLARS!

The above Machine is, with this improvement, the best low-priced one now before the public. It is truly a Family Machine, and will perform more work in one hour than the best seamstress in one day, and do it better.

Responsible Agents wanted everywhere, and liberal terms given. Send for a circular.

Principal Office, 43 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., where all applications for Agencies must be made.

Sept. 9, 1859—2-1m L. A. BIGELOW, Agent.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.

August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

LAND WARRANTS.—All persons having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subcriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Kinston, Lenoir county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.

W. F. DOZIER,

August, 12th, 1859. [50-tf] Attorney for Claimants.

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.

Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen**, who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

Schools.

WARSAW SCHOOL.
BY ARCHIBALD A. McBRYDE.
(LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY.)

INSTRUCTIONS given in the Natural and Mathematical Sciences, and in the Latin, Greek, and French languages. Fall term, (1859,) commences Monday, September 5th, and will continue twelve weeks.

☞Located in a pleasant and salubrious vicinity, in Duplin County, North Carolina, 2¼ miles S. W. of the village of Warsaw, which stands immediately on the Wilmington and Weldon Railway.

TUITION PER MONTH:

Spelling, Reading, Writing,..........	$1 60
English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic,..........	2 40
Languages, and higher Mathematics,..........	3 20
Contingent, (in advance,)..........	50

☞Charges from time of entering.

REFERENCES:
Hon. L. Bethune, N. C.
Rev. D. Johnson, President Floral College.

Sept. 2d, 1859. 1-4w

CHOWAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

WILL COMMENCE ITS FALL SESSION ON THE first Wednesday in October next. Catalogues containing full particulars may be had by application to

BENJ. A. SPEIRS, Murfreesboro', N. C.

Aug. 26, 1859—52-17t*

OAKLEY SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on Monday the 29th inst.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Tuition in Elementary branches,..........	$10
" " higher "	15
" " Languages,..........	20

Board can be obtained convenient to the School at from eight to ten dollars per month.

D. MacMILLAN, Chm'n. B'rd. Trustees.

Aug. 19. 51-tf.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.

The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.

For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal, or to D. MALLARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

July 22. 47-tf

LILLINGTON ACADEMY.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Monday in September.

TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Board, including lights, &c..........	$ 8 00 per month.
Tuition in elementary branches,..........	12 50
" higher "	16 00
" languages..........	20 00

No deduction made, except in case of protracted (two weeks) illness.

July 8th, 1859 45-3m

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.

Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

THE WILSON SCHOOLS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON,
AIDED BY A FULL CORPS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

THE EXERCISES of the ensuing Scholastic Year will be resumed on THURSDAY, the *first day of September.*—Applicants examined for admission and classification on Thursday and Friday, when all should be present who contemplate pursuing a *regular course of study.*

A *Gymnastic Department* will be added to the Male School the coming session, the object of which is to supply *the great, universal need* of all institutions of learning, namely: *Regular Physical Training.* Among the numerous exercises of this Department, designed to please as well as to benefit, are the small and broad sword exercises, infantry drill, upright and parallel bars, &c , &c. Mr. E. PRENTISS TUCKER, who will become associated with the schools as Professor of Mathematics, Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering, will superintend this Department. He will also give instruction in the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite and Level; also in platting Surveys, Profile making, and the estimate of earth work and masonry.

A *Calesthenic Department* will also be added to the Seminary, to correspond to the Gymnasium. It is designed by the friends of these Institutions to lay the foundation of a *Polytechnic School* for young gentlemen, and to establish, beyond contingency, a *School* for *Young Ladies*, in which, after the completion of a regular course, in our own or in other institutions, they can be taught the *Fine Arts as a speciality.* To this end vigorous plans are in operation, and buildings are in process of erection, which, in all their arrangements, furnishings and appointments, are to be of the first order, and especially designed for their purpose. The Male and Female Departments separate. Sectarianism theoretically and *practically* excluded. For the plan of the Schools in full, address, at Wilson, No. Ca.,

D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of the Wilson Schools,
or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.

July 7th, 1859.—257-1t—45-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY—COURT OF EQUITY.

John R. Beaman, Admr. of Jos. J. Cole, J. B. Cox, Sen. and others,
vs.
Joab B. and Uz. W. Cox, Exrs. of Moses Cox, dec'd, and others.

Or. Bill To Fall Term, 1859.

IT APPEARING by the affidavit of complainant, J. B. Cox, Sen., that the defendants, Jas. P. N. Cox, William Craddock and wife, Ann B. Craddock, and the children of Mary Ann Pemberton, deceased, wife of Purdie J. Pemberton, reside beyond the limits of this State. The said defendants are hereby notified to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1859, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, P. Murphy, C. & M. E. at Clinton, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1859 P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

August 26, 1859—52-6w. [Pr. adv. $5 62.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.

Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address G. P. BROWN & Co. 32 and 34 John Street, New York City.

August 5th, 1859,—49-3m.

Horrible Case of Self-Mutilation.

One of the most horrible cases of self-mutilation we have ever heard or red of occurred at the rolling Mill of Irvin, Linn, McCoy & Co., Milesburg, Centre Co., on Wednesday last. The particulars of the case, as given by the Hollidaysburg, Penn., *Standard*, are about these:

A young man named Aaron Irely, who had recently been pardoned out of the penitentiary, where he had been confined for horse stealing, had been hanging around the rolling mill for several days. Nothing unusual was observed in his demeanor. On Wednesday morning, soon after the works were started, he deliberately walked to the large iron shears, and before any one was aware of his design, placed his arms between the blades, both of which were completely severed about midway between the hands and the elbow. The horrible act was performed so coolly and deliberately that no suspicion was entertained of his design. When questioned as to his motive for the self-mutilation, he replied that "his hands had been the means of sending him to the penitentiary once, and he was determined they should never get him into trouble again." He was taken to a neighboring house, and a physician sent for, who reamputated both his arms—an operation which he is said to have borne with a stoicism and indifference that astonished all who witnessed it. He is recovering rapidly, and manifests the utmost unconcern for the loss of his arms.

THE KENTUCKY HOG CROP.—The Louisville Courier gives the returns of the hogs assessed in the State for the present year from all the counties but eleven. The report last year embraced all the counties but two.—They were Marion and Harlan, neither of which have reported this year, and the comparative returns of this season with last embrace all but nine counties, as follows:

Hogs assessed in 1858..........	1,069,892
Hogs assessed in 1859..........	1,309,492
Increase this year..........	89,600
Estimated increase in nine counties..	15,000
Total increase this year..........	54,600

The Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Sept. 6.—Twenty-one towns give Hon. Hiland Hall, the republican candidate for Governor, 5,226 votes, and John G. Saxe, democrat, 2,657. In sixty towns the republicans elect 51 representatives, and the democrats 8.

"I haven't taken a drop for a year," said an individual of questionable morals. "Indeed, but which of your features are we to believe, your lips or your nose?"

Anecdote of Gen. Jackson.

The North Carolina *Christian Advocate*, published at Raleigh, in its issue of 21st ult., gives the following anecdote of Gen. Jackson, in illustration of his extraordinary knowledge of human nature:

"*He is no Judge of Preaching.*"—Here is a characteristic anecdote of Gen. Jackson, not before published, and conveying a useful hint to critics upon sermons. It was given to Gov. Ellis by President Buchanan during his recent visit to North Carolina, and we repeat it by memory as it was told by Gov. Ellis in an address to the students of Trinity College at the late commencement:

When President Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan Minister to Russia, the friends of a certain gentleman solicited for him an appointment as secretary of legation. Although the qualifications of the gentleman were unquestionable, and his friends numerous and influential, Gen. Jackson pertinaciously refused to give him the appointment. And he explained this refusal to Mr. Buchanan by saying, "He is no judge of preaching." "How is that?" asked Mr. Buchanan. "Why," said Jackson, "I attended the Methodist church a Sunday or two ago, and heard a most able and eloquent sermon by Dr. Durbin. It was the logic of the Gospel, set on fire by the fervid zeal of devotion to Christ. The effect was very great upon the congregation. All were awed into silence and reverence, and I felt as though I stood before the awful majesty of the eternal God. As I passed from the church, this gentleman for whom the appointment is solicited joined me, and broke upon the solemn feeling the sermon had inspired by saying: "The preacher has given us a very poor sermon; nothing new in it, only a mere declamation." "Sir," added the old General, "that man is not fit for office, he is not to be trusted, because he is no judge of preaching."

And Gen. Jackson did not appoint him to the legation of Russia. How he was to infer disqualification for the office from want of just views of a sermon the President did not explain. But the future history of the man proved the instinctive foresight of Jackson into character. Upon Mr. Buchanan's return from Russia, he called upon the President, whose first words, after the salutation, were, "I told you that man was not to be trusted, because he was no judge of preaching, and sure enough he has been unfaithful to the trusts reposed in him." And so it was, the gentleman had become guilty of a breach of the principles which are dear to a man of honor and integrity.

This incident gives us an interesting glimpse of the peculiar character of General Jackson, and is quite suggestive to persons who make or hear criticisms on sermons.

From the Memphis Argus.

Annoying Blunder at a Fashionable Hotel—Two Young Wives Suddenly find Themselves in an Embarrassing Position.

A singular incident, as amusing to outsiders as it was annoying to the parties concerned, took place at the Gayoso House in this city, Saturday night. Early in the day a couple of middle aged gentlemen, who thought with Pope that

> "Depth of judgment most in him appears,
> Who wisely weds in his maturer years."

accompanied by their young and blooming wives, arrived at this elegant establishment and requested for the convenience of the ladies to be shown into adjoining rooms. They were accordingly placed in number 45 and 46.—Having considerable business to transact; and being anxious the continue their journey to the Virginia Springs, where they designed spending a portion of their honey-moon; they were necessarily absent a greater part of the day, and left the young brides to console themselves as best they could for the temporary absence of their lords. In the evening they returned with the unwelcome news that some important negotiations were still pending with the head of a business house, and that they had made an arrangement to meet him at his counting room after supper, rather than delay their journey forty-eight hours. The wives, while they regretted the absence of their husbands, were so anxious to reach the Springs before the close of the season, that they thought the arrangement was the best that could have been made under the circumstances.

It would be ungallant to intimate that the two gentlemen, whose previous lives had been so full of pleasure, already felt the silken chains of matrimony a burden, or for a moment regretted their journey to that land, from which according to Montaigne all married men are anxious to return; but certain it is, the counting room conference with Mr. Sellwell closed very shortly afterwards, and the unfortunate Benedicts instead of flying to the white arms that were waiting to receive them, repaired to the apartment of a bachelor friend—we blush to tell it!—where they consoled themselves with sundry bottles of wine, and though they did not

> "Scare night away with the ring of their glasses"

tarried till a very unseasonable hour, and long after their wives, weary with watching, had fallen asleep.

We omitted to mention that No. 45 sports handsome whiskers and a moustache, while his friend persists in reaping close these evidences of manhood. The former is also much larger than the latter, and has a voice as rich, heavy and sonorous as the other's is winning, soft and mild.

When the twain returned to their hotel, they were unusually mellow. Whatever troubles they possessed, were now all drowned in wine. A servant was called to show them their rooms, which they cautiously approached, anxious not to disturb their wives, who they knew would closely catechise them for staying away so long. They quietly entered, noiselessly removing their clothing and stealthily creeping in bed, were soon buried in a dreamless sleep.

The wife of No. 46, however, was soon aroused by an unusual noise, which was nothing else than a loud snore from her husband, who she now discovered had returned. Thinking he might possibly be ill, she thought to awake him, when throwing her arms across his breast, it fell—Oh, horror!—on a face covered with hair! With a bound she lept to the middle of the room, and uttered a scream so wild and piercing that it aroused nearly every one on the floor. Her friend in the adjoining room, suddenly started from a horrible dream, and finding her husband by her side, cried out—"Charles! Charles! get up quick! I do believe some one is murdered!" But Charles did not stir. She shook him, when missing the hirsute appendage to his face that was wont to hang over his manly chest, she jumped quite as far, and screamed fully as loud as her friend.

The attentive proprietor instantly hurried to the scene, while twenty heads were peeping from as many doors to see what was the cause of such an unusual disturbance. The nocturnal comedy of errors was explained in a moment—the two gentlemen had both missed their rooms, and were actually in bed with each others' wives! Matters were at once righted, and order and quiet restored.

The whole party enjoyed a hearty laugh the next morning, and begging the Colonel to say nothing about it, took the first train for the North, the husbands vowing they would never again forget their numbers. The story, however, has somehow leaked out, and we give it to our readers for what it is worth.

The Cotton Crop.

The Liverpool Correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* furnishes the annexed information which will prove highly interesting to the Cotton planting community.

People's minds are made up as to next year's crop, and a total of four millions is considered probable. I should not like to say at what price Great Britain will be content to take her quota, but the prevailing opinion is that she will be obliged to pay for it, more than she has done for the crop that has just been delivered.—Many look for a scarcity of cotton later on, but this seems to be more than counterbalanced by the belief that the crop will be early and large.

Spinners are too bare of stock to allow a drop in prices here; but until our stock is considerably reduced, I can see no prospect of real activity, but a continuance of hand-to-mouth buying on the part of Manchester.

Editorial Life.

But few readers ever think of the labor and care devolving upon an editor—one who vastly feels his responsibility. Capt. Marryatt says: "I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears nothing, the labor is not manifest; nor is it in the labor; it is the continual attention it requires. Your life becomes as it were, the publication. One day's paper is no sooner corrected and printed than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisphus, an endless repition of toil and constant weight upon the intelect and spirits, and demanding all the exertions of your faculties, at the same time you are compelled to the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery."

BARNS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Every traveller through Pennsylvania has noticed the large and substantial barns which prevail throughout the State, where crops, cattle, and all agricultural property are well cared for against the weather. Indeed, he will not be slow to observe that the barn takes precedence over the dwelling, and if either is to suffer from want of size, repair, or conveniences, it will be the house. The Pennsylvania farmer's farm, his fat stock, or his crops, he will not allow to be imposed upon by expenditures for provisions, furniture or dress, which can possibly be avoided. The following remarks, then, from the Philadelphia Ledger, come with good grace to the farmers of Western and other States, who are notoriously indifferent to the advantages of good large barns:

All over the farming world Pennsylvania is celebrated for the size and quality of its barns. There is nothing to equal it in this respect in any other State in the Union, nor in any of the Kingdoms or States of Europe.—In New York State the fences may be better, but the barns are not on an average half the size. In England, where capital is invested most extensively in farming of any country on the globe, according to the number of acres under cultivation, there is no such system of barns as in this State. A few noblemen may have one or two such barns, but it would not generally be esteemed economical. The hay is all stacked in the open field, and, in fact, everything is left far more to be operated upon by the weather than by our farmers. This year, these barns are filled with plenty, and, indeed, it is a season well calculated to test the economical advantages of our State system of farming very thoroughly. We saw a letter from a large farmer who had gone out West from Pennsylvania, and made himself the laughing stock of all the farmers round him, by investing so large an amount of capital in a barn. But he adds that, when it was built, these same neighbors, one and all, came to him, desiring to store their grain in it.

Still, it must be regarded as a fair and even question for discussion, whether on the whole it pays in an economical point of view. A good farm of a hundred acres according to our theory of farming, requires a bank barn that will cost on an average $1,000. The interest alone is $60; but barns are peculiarly apt to get burnt by accident, or revenge, or lightning, so that the insurance and wear and tear, and new roofs, &c., will make up five per cent. more, or $110 as the annual cost of the barn. The question is, does this pay. We think that it can be shown that it does. Everything exposed to the weather wastes and is injured, and the loss thus sustained is very great. Produce is injured by various enemies. The rats will not only eat their fill, even more abundantly than in a well filled barn, but make holes in the stacks, through which the rain will soak and settle so as to destroy far more.—*Exchange.*

A Card.

In the Charleston *Mercury* and *Courier* of the 5th inst., a writer, over the signature of "Justice," has endeavored to prejudice the public mind in regard to the recent unfortunate difficulty that occurred in this town. It was hoped that the whole affair would have been left to await the quiet and impartial investigation and judgment of a Court of Justice. The friends of the deceased have determined otherwise.

I was not in town at the time of the occurrence, but a careful investigation, by means of the testimony attached to the inquisition, and repeated conversations with the persons who witnessed the encounter, enables me to say, that the article of "Justice" is *untrue* in many of its most essential statements; and that the writer *knew, or might have known them to be untrue, at the time he wrote his article.*

This much is due to truth, that a generous public who, under the natural impulses of our nature always sympathise with the dead, may reserve their judgments to do justice to the living. R. DOZIER.

September 6th, 1859.

The papers publishing the article of "Justice" are respectfully requested to give this card a place in their columns. R D.

Georgetown (S. C.) Times.

What Next?

The Louisville Courier describes a knitting machine which has made its appearance in that city. It says:

It did up nearly a whole stocking right before our eyes. And such knitting we never saw before. It was far ahead of the stitches of the prettiest lady in the country, with the old fashioned needles, knitting away and singing a sweet little song. It seemed to us to make stockings about as fast as half a hundred ladies in their best knitting mood and talking humor.

The machine itself, is in the shape of a lady's work stand, is very pretty. It is constructed for use and durability, with great neatness and simplicity. It does its work to perfection and does it with great rapidity. It occupies no more space than a small workstand, and can be operated by a child. All that is necessary to make it knit is to turn a crank and the knitting is done fast or slow, according the revolutions of the wheel—though it would be difficult to turn it slow enough not to knit as fast as half a dozen of our grand mammas at a regular tea drinking and knitting party.

The little machine knits hosiery of all sorts and sizes, of cotton, wool, or silk yarn. It also knits tippets, under-sleeves, wristlets, mitts, and indeed almost everything that ought to be knit.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Sometime ago Captain Stone made a full statement to our government of the circum stances attending the expulsion of himself and other Americans from Sonora. This act of Governo Peschiera being clearly violative of the provisions of our treaty with Mexico, proper measures have been taken for the protection of United States citizens in that quarter, and instructions are now on the way for the purpose.

Lists of lands, embracing an area of nearly 172,000 acres, ensuing to the Southern Mississippi Railroad under act of August, 1856, has been certified to the State of Mississippi by the Secretary of the Interior.

An Indiana editor says: "Mrs. Swisshelm is a fierce old hen."

"No doubt she'll come to the *scratch.*—*Louisville Journal.*

> Yes, with *talons* to match,
> Such workmen as no "*Prentice*" matches;
> Should we meet you here,
> Say good by to your hair,
> For 'tis you who will go to *scratches.*
>
> JANE G. SWISSHELM.

We can only answer our fair contemporary in kindred poetry, which we trust will nail our friendship more strongly than any demonstration "*pugnis et caleibus*:"

> My pretty Jane, my dearest Jane,
> Ah, never look so shy,
> But meet me in the sanctum, Jane,
> When the flagon's filled with rye.
>
> *Louisville Journal.*

TEXAS—HER PRESENT.—Extending over eight degrees of latitude in its extreme length, and over eight of longitude in its breadth—from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to the Red river on the north; and from the Sabine on the east to the Rio Grande on the west, this great State covers a territory of 274,365 square miles—a territory equaling the combined extent of all New England, New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, New Jersey and Maryland—and far exceeding in superficies the little insular kingdom over which waves so proudly the royal banner of the four quarterings—the lion and the unicorn, the shamrock, the thistle and the rose. This regal empire has, exclusive of bays and inlets, over 300 miles of sea-coast, and is geographically divided into three grand sections—1st, the great Coast Prairie; 2d, the rolling country; 3d, the table-lands.

COUNTING THEIR MEN.—The New York Tribune suggests a new combination for the Presidential campaign, embracing all the elements that it presumes would contribute to a Republican victory. Here are some of the ingredients:

"Looking to the North, we regard as coming within the scope of the organization we have indicated, all such Democrats as John H. Reynolds, Horace F. Clark, Garnett B. Adrian, J. W. Forney, and John Hickman; and all such Americans as Nathaniel S. Benton, Daniel Ullman, James A. Campbell, Henry M. Fuller, and Willard Millward. At the South, unless we misunderstand their position, it would embrace such men as John Bell, Edward Bates, H. Winter Davis, John M. Botts, Emmerson Etheridge and Kenneth Rayner,"

Destructive Fire at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., September 7.—A fire occurred in this city on Wednesday morning. The Mechanics' Hall and six stores were burned up. The loss is reckoned at $40,000. The buildings were insured and the goods only partially covered by insurance.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1859.

Baltimore Steamboat and Railroad Guide, 1859; Published by L. S. White & Co., Baltimore. Copyright secured.

This little affair of some 77 pages, which is alternated with advertisements, and the whole we presume not very different in character, is only noticed from its connection with some other matters and things, the chief of which is its systematic distribution by some parties in the interest of the upper line, at Weldon. Why this is done, appears from a slight glance at the "Guide" which gives *in extenso*, and with flaming remarks, the upper line through this State as the Great Central Route between the North and the South. The schedules of the Charlotte and South Carolina, the North Carolina, and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroads are given in full, with puffs of all the towns and all the scenery along the line. This is on pages 13, 14 and 15. Not a word is said about any other route, or any such roads as the Wilmington and Weldon, or the Wilmington & Manchester, until the passenger has been, figuratively speaking, carried from Richmond to Baltimore by several routes, from Washington to Baltimore, &c.; informed of the Domestic Trade of Baltimore; given a view of a bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; then passed over the Memphis and Nashville and the East Tennessee Roads; the Virginia and Tennessee Roads; the South-Side Road to Burksville and the Virginia Central to Richmond, all, and half a dozen pages of advertisements, before he is informed, disconnectedly and in a measure incidentally, that there is a route via Wilmington.

On page 77 there is a "Table of Distances," showing the distance in miles between Baltimore and the chief cities of the West, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway and its western connections, and also the cities of the South, by the Central Line, through the Carolinas. Every town on the lower route is ignored, and the whole route gets the go-by.

There is no difficulty in understanding why this catchpenny advertising sheet, for such it is, is so dilligently circulated by some parties for the Upper Route. L. S. White & Co. don't do it for nothing. Its circulation is an electioneering dodge. Is there, or is there not, an agreement forbidding electioneering by either of the routes? Does this look like sticking up to it?

☞ The Cosmopolitan Art Journal, for September, is at hand. It is quarterly, price 50 cents per No., $2 a year. Published at 548 Broadway, New York, by the Cosmopolitan Art Association. It is beautifully printed, and will be of value to all who desire to keep up with the moving course of things in the Art World.

That "Oldest Coin."—The coin found in Nash county, near Rocky Mount, of which the *Wilson Ledger* speaks as the oldest coin extant, dating 734, A. D., can scarcely be so old as the *Ledger* thinks. We take it that its real date is 1734. The lions with curly tails are the arms of the Kingdom of Leon; the "altars" occupying opposite angles are the heraldic Castles, emblematic of Castile. Now the Kingdom of Leon was founded 915, A. D., the Crowns of Leon and Castile were united fully a hundred years later. No such coins could have been struck for some three centuries after 734, since the United Kingdoms, whose arms are quartered on it, had no existence for that time. It is also, in some measure, a mistake to say that it is the oldest coin in possession of any living mortal. There are coins of the Roman Empire before the Christian era. We saw the coin referred to by the *Ledger*. It is a Spanish coin, we take it, originally weighing an ounce.

We've Got the Pear.—Mr. J. M. Monk of this town has laid on our table a Pear weighing 1 pound 14 ounces. This Pear, with others of the same sort, was raised by Mr. W. W. Faison, of Duplin. We rather think Mr. Smith's Apple and Mr. Faison's Pear make a *pair* that is hard to beat.

☞ We have before us a neatly printed pamphlet copy of "An Address, delivered before the students and citizens at Richland Academy, Richlands, N. C., July 14th, 1859, by L. G. Woodward, A. M., Principal."—Daily Progress Print, 1859. Pp. 22, 8vo.

Negroes for Deep River.—We learn that the steamer Hattie Hart left here yesterday with more negroes for Deep River, under the charge of Mr. George McDuffie. The negroes were sent up by Messrs. Kidder & Martin.

We are glad to see this, and trust that more may follow. *Slave* labor is particularly desirable, for the reason already assigned by us more than once:—the difficulty to get white laborers to stick. Those in charge are doing all they can to push it through. If good results can be shown from the small appropriation and temporary repairs, then surely the Legislature can be approached with more confidence of obtaining substantial aid. All interested in the work, and in the region it is intended to develope, ought to bear this in mind and do what they can to facilitate operations, and they can best do that by assisting the Engineer to obtain a good supply of slave labor.—*Daily Journal, 13th inst.*

Washington Monument.—We are requested to state that a box has been placed at the post-office to receive the contributions of the patriotic in aid of the monument in course of erection at Washington City, in honor of the Father of his country. Drop in your mites each and all. A little from every one at every post-office in the United States, would soon cause the glorious column to rise to its full height.

Something of a Mistake.—On looking over our file, we find that some days since we were made, by the types, to say that we were shown an apple weighing 2 pounds 2 1-2 ounces, instead of 1 pound 2 1-2 ounces. We never *did* see a two-pounder apple, and never expect to.

☞ What a blessed set of people these Mexicans and Central Americans are? At home their statesmen and Generals and Presidents, and all that sort of thing, breathe nothing but hostility to the United States and the people thereof, who are stigmatized as Filibusteros, Demonios Yankos, and the Lord knows what else.—However, when they have a revolution there—that is—in any of their little teapots of States, the defeated heroes always seek shelter in the land of the terrible Filibusteros. President Mora of Costa Rica has been driven out, and he comes to the United States as a passenger on board the North Star.

Another Gone.—Leigh Hunt, almost the last of the poetical cotemporaries of Byron, Moore, Scott and others who flourished at the beginning and during the first third of the present century, died recently, and his death at the age of 74 is announced in the despatches by the Anglo Saxon. Hunt was one of the most genial of poets and his "Story of Rimini" is a production of touching beauty. There are few, if any of the old set left, and only Tennyson sustains the character of English poetry, hardly assisted by the incomprehensibilities of the Brownings, the spasmodics of the Scotchman Smith, or the namby pamby of Martin Farquahar Tupper.

Got the Apple.—Lately we mentioned an apple grown by Mr. Anderson, near Conwayboro', S. C., which weighed 1 pound 2 1-2 ounces; we asked, who could beat that? An apple weighing 1 pound 4 ounces, raised by Mr. A. C. Smith, on the river shore, five miles below town, answers the question. Mr. Smith has done it.

One of the "sweetest" of the jewelry sold to "the rich Cuban" by the New York jewellers was a pair of single-stone sleeve buttons for $2,000.

Cape Fear and Deep River.—This work is progressing favorably. We learn that Mr. Morris has now a force of some ninety hands, and hopes to be able to pass boats through by the 1st of January. If this force could be augmented to 150 hands, the probabilities of attaining this result would almost amount to a certainty. For reasons which will be easily understood, Mr. Morris is anxious to obtain as much slave labor as possible, as being more reliable than free labor, especially free white labor, owing to the fact that white laborers leave at any time, just as the notion takes them.

We find the above in the Wilmington Journal of Friday last; and "that's the way the money goes, pop goes the weazle." Always did believe—always shall believe, that the Deep River improvement is one grand humbug, and we think that common prudence would have dictated the withholding of State aid long since; but States are so benevolent. We suppose it is thought as well to throw it away there as somewhere else.

Newbern Progress.

Why yes, to be sure. But the money does not go quite so fast as it did to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, although the returns to the State are about the same. Neither that work nor the Deep River work has been able to pay the interest on its bonds endorsed by the State. There is this difference, however. The Deep River work, if accomplished, would pretty certainly pay. The Atlantic Road is accomplished and as certainly don't pay its own running expenses, and there is little prospect that it ever will, and of course its failure to do so cannot be attributed to any errors in management, since the slightest attempt to effect a change in that respect during the past Summer excited the immense ire of our Newbern cotemporary. There is an old proverb that "people who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones." In respect to State expenditures, our friend of the Newbern *Progress* lives in the biggest and most fragile of glass tenements.

The Foreign News.—It will be seen by our telegraphic dispatch that the Paris correspondent of the London Times anticipates an early dissolution of the Zurich Conference without having accomplished the purposes for which they were held, to wit, the arrangement of a definitive treaty of peace upon the bases agreed upon or supposed to be agreed upon at the interview between the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca, after the battle of Solferino.

The first stumbling-block appears to be the Duchies of Parma, Modena and Tuscany. One of the *bases* agreed upon at Villa Franca was the restoration of the Grand Dukes, who are both members of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine:—the Duchess of Parma is not; and, by herself, is not so objectionable to her people as the Dukes are to theirs; but as a part of a system, her return is equally opposed. Austria wishes to have these princes restored by force of arms, and against the opposition of the people over whom they are to rule.—To this Sardinia objects in the most decided terms. She will permit no coercion. France will not sustain the coercive policy insisted upon by Austria; while on the other hand the Austrian Commissioner's are said to insist that, in pursuance of the Villa Franca agreement, France is bound to see the Grand Dukes re-instated.—Again, a difficulty arises out of the agreement to promote the formation of an Italian Confederacy, under the honorary Presidency of the Pope. How is *that* to be arranged? The different portions of Italy hate each other just as badly as they do the *Tedeschi*—the foreigners, the "Barbarians,"—in plain terms the Austrians.—The Florentine curses the Calabrian as a brigand and the Neapolitan as a lazzarone. The Roman curses the Milanese, inhabitants of cities almost neighbouring each other have the spites and rivalries of centuries. The confederation would be weaker than a rope of sand.

War or a peace Congress, is the alternative suggested. But what is a peace Congress? Who will constitute it? Formerly this question was easy to answer;—the Five Great Powers, England, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia. But now, while Italy is to be under discussion, Italy must have a voice and a representation. How will that be arranged? Sardinia is hardly one-third of Italy, even including Lombardy, which only belongs to her by virtue of the Villa Franca Convention, not yet confirmed by a definitive treaty. Shall reactionary—mideaval Naples speak for Italy? Would Italy accept *her?* No! It is a complex matter, and we think more blood will be shed before it is settled.

To Yearly Advertisers.

We say again and for the last time, (as it can be of no possible interest to the general reader,) that yearly advertisers in the *Express*, will be restricted closely to the space for which they contract, and to their legitimate business. In plainer terms, if plainer be necessary, we will not allow any house which contracts for *twenty* lines of space, to occupy *one hundred*, nor will we consent that a dry goods, drug, hardware, or grocery merchant, shall advertise a runaway slave, an estray horse, a lost breastpin, circus, theatrical, or manegeric exhibition, under his yearly contract. Merchants must confine their advertisements to their legitimate business, and they must also restrict themselves to the space for which they contract.

As we have had occasion to state at a former period, we have never known any of our grocery friends to give us two barrels of flour when we bargained and paid for but one; nor do druggists give a half gallon of otto of roses, when 6¼ cents worth may be asked for; nor will a dry goods merchant furnish two robes for $50, when the price of a single one is fixed at that figure. The same is true of all branches of trade, and certainly it ought not to be required of newspaper publishers to grant twice or three times the space to advertisers which may have been bargained for. Our space is just as valuable to us as the merchant's goods, and we are compelled to be as discreet in the disposition of it. Our merchants, generally are as liberal as any on the face of the globe, but there are some who do not appear to understand advertising matters as we do, and to such, these remarks will serve to elucidate what has latterly appeared somewhat unintelligible, or which at least seems to have been misunderstood.

We copy the above from the *Petersburg Express*, one of the best conducted business papers South of the Potomac. It applies to our case so well that we must adopt it, and we do hope it will be understood by those interested.

Agricultural Address.

We are pleased to learn that the Hon. D. M. Barringer, of Raleigh, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Address before the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society on the 27th of October.—*Western Democrat.*

Parson Brownlow gives a graphic description of his journey from Knoxville to the Healing Springs of Virginia. He gives a realization of the telegraphic speed of railroad travel by saying; "It is flitting the journey of a *ghost*—it is traveling the body after the style of *thought*—it is imitating the fashion after which *angels* go on errands!"

New Telegraph Signal Code.—The London *Star* of the 24th August, says:

Mr. William Henry Ward, an American, has just patented an invention which, if successful, will prove of vast importance to the commercial world. He has devised a new code of signal telegraphs for the ocean marine service, by which, it is anticipated, intelligence to and from America and England will be obtained in five days. According to his scheme, a steamer leaves New York, say on Wednesday, arrives off Cape Race on the Sunday following, and receives from the lighthouse there a telegraphic summary of proceedings, at New York on the previous day. Next Friday the steamer will, under ordinary circumstances, reach Cape Clear, and will signal the intelligence which may then be transmitted by the electric wires to Liverpool and the other great commercial ports of Europe.

The *Daily Times*, which essays just now to be the organ of Senator Douglas, says:—"Mr. Douglas is a bold politician,—and he is playing a bold and hazardous *role*. He has entered seriously and deliberately upon the task of *compelling the southern Democrats to nominate him for the Presidency.* His speeches in Ohio are the opening blows in this crusade." "Compelling southern Democrats to nominate him!" Well, well, this is decidedly cool!—*N. Y. Day-Book.*

Heavy Taxation.—The tax levy of New York for the next fiscal year is $9,860,000 a tolerably large sum for municipal government. The rate is $1 79 21-100 on the $100, the valuation of property being $551,923,000.

For the Journal.

The Medical Board, No. 1.

The Medical Profession does not possess that high repute that it formerly maintained. Not that Medicine is less certain than in days past; not that the profession is less useful than formerly; on the contrary the one is constantly gaining in certainty, and the other in importance. The practice of medicine, when left to surmises and vague conjecture, is one of cruel results; but when its well-established principles are taken as a guide, it is attended with certainty and manifold blessings to the community. But such has become the ease of access to the profession—so easy is a medical diploma obtained at the present day, and so numerous the facilities by which legalized practitioners can humbug the people, that the *standard* of the profession has been lowered. Formerly, a man was obliged to study, and toil and moil for years in preparation before he could obtain a diploma to practice. He was also obliged to give good evidence of moral character—was required to prove himself to be a *gentleman* before he could be welcomed across the threshold of the sick chamber. Now-a-days, however, neither study nor moral character are indispensable prerequisites to graduation. As a general thing, if the candidate will pay for two winter courses of lectures, he may rely pretty confidently upon having placed upon his shoulders all the blushing honors and responsibilities of a diploma. The truth of this statement is notorious. Evil both to the profession and to the public is the necessary result. It lessens the profession in the estimation of the community, and annually introduces to patients swarms of doctors, with diploma in hand, who are incompetent to engage in the delicate and difficult labors of medical and surgical practice. Not that I would underrate the advantages of a Medical College.—All who *can*, should avail themselves of their benefits. Nor do *all* who obtain diplomas merit this charge of unfitness to which I have alluded. But I contend, that so numerous have the Medical Colleges become—about forty in number—so great and unscrupulous is the competition among them, such the corruption engendered by the voracious appetite for numbers and money, that the leading desire with most of them is, not which shall turn out the best qualified graduates, but which will have the largest number of students. And it requires no shrewd observer to discover that a similar ambition is increasing to a lamentable degree among our Literary Colleges, Schools, and Academies for both sexes.

From such facts as these, arose the patriotic determination of the last Legislature to pass a law of protection to the health and lives of the citizens of the State. Nobly did they discharge this duty, and well do they deserve the thanks of every citizen for what they did in this important relation. It is as much the duty of the legislator to sustain measures promotive of the sanitary condition and bodily health of the people, as it is to advocate measures that will improve their physical welfare and mental and moral condition. It is as much the right of the Legislature to pass the law establishing a Medical Board of Examiners, as it has the just power to authorize the Supreme Court to license those who practice law, or Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools to examine those who wish to teach Free Schools. If the power exists in one case, it exists in all.

The Bill creating the Medical Board was passed in obedience to popular sentiment, and not merely at the suggestion of the Medical Profession. For years an effort has been made in the General Assembly to establish such an institution; but owing to the fact that the public mind was not sufficiently aroused to its necessity, and to the additional reason that demagogues, both within and without the profession, have all along, as now, been industrious in attempts to confuse the people on the subject, the movement failed.

Misunderstood by some, misrepresented by others, I have thought it well to explain the provisions, features, and objects of the law creating the Medical Board of Examiners now existing in our State, and to attempt, in a proper spirit, to meet the arguments and objections of its opponents. I propose to enter upon this task in future numbers. A FRIEND TO THE BILL.

Sept. 14th, 1859.

Louis Napoleon's War.

The following is an extract of a letter from a distinguished American sojourner in England to his friend in Washington, dated—

"London, August 20, 1859.

"You have seen, as far as developed, the result of Louis Napoleon's war? What think you of it? To me it appears that everything in Italy is left in the utmost confusion. The Reds are in the ascendant in Parma, the Piedmontese authorities have been driven out, and the wealthy classes have fled. Such are the accounts, in confirmation of previously received telegraphic despatches. To Tuscany and Modena all of militant Italy is flocking, and seems resolved to resist even France and Austria, if they attempt to intervene for the restoration of former rulers. There are those who believe that the revolutionary movement is connived at by Louis Napoleon, in order that he may be furnished with an excuse for avoiding compliance with the conditions of Villa Franca.

"Of the courage and coolness of the English character you have seen many evidences, and had you been here for the last four months you would have been astonished to observe how very near a panic public anxiety, with regard to the future policy of France, occasionally approached.

"Nearly every American in intercourse with Englishmen was repeatedly asked if the United States, in the event of the commencement of hostilities against them by Louis Napoleon, would not espouse their cause.—Their lengthened faces indicated how much they were frightened. At present there is less apprehension: but considerable solicitude exists upon the subject of a probable union of the three Emperors against Prussia first and then Great Britain. Mazzini is writing with great vigor in relation to the matter, and the "Times" does not hesitate to approvingly give currency to his opinions and views."

Battle of Waterloo.—The following singular anecdote is told in connection with this battle, in Rev. James White's History of France:

"It was a Sunday; and while all the church-bells in England were calling the people to prayer, the cannonade commenced. Everybody was in expectation of a battle. It was known in England that Napoleon had crossed over into the Netherlands, and that Wellington was ready to meet him. News was slow of coming, and people's hearts were sick with the expectation of the next mail. It chanced that between the services on that eventful Sunday, a clergyman in Kent was walking in his garden. His gardener was an old soldier, who had fought in Spain. He said: "There's a fight going on sir, somewhere; for I remember when we were in the Peninsula we always knew when a cannonade was taking place, wherever it might be, by a crumbling of fresh mould.' He took a spade and dug down a single foot, and along the smooth surface left by the steel an imperceptible trembling shook down little pellets of the soil. 'That's it, sir,' said the gardener, 'they're at it sure enough.' Before the next Sunday came round, the news had spread from end to end of the seagirt Isle."

The Western Corn Crops.—The luxuriant appearance of the growing corn throughout the West is the subject of general remark. The Cincinnati Commercial says:

The prospect for a corn crop of full average yield throughout the region of country about which there was recently so much apprehension, have been well re-assured by the genial rains of the last two weeks, and the increased amount of land planted throughout the West will make the yield of this great staple, if present anticipations are realized, much greater than ever before gathered. We are informed, by a gentleman extensively engaged in farming in the central portion of the State, that there are farmers who will willingly contract for 3,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn, deliverable monthly after the crop is fully ready to be marketed, at 60 cts. per bushel.

Death of an Old Horse once owned by Gen. Jackson.—The Juniata (Pa.) Sentinel notices the death of a celebrated horse who had attained the incredible age of forty-one years. The Sentinel says:

"He was the property of Mrs. S. O. Evans, of Delaware township, Juniata county. The horse was formerly in the possession of Gen. Jackson, and was given by him to Gen. Geo. Cramer, of Union (now Snyder) county, and by him to his son-in-law, Mr. Evans. For several years he has been unable to masticate, and was fed with bran, &c. The history of the horse is not fiction, but the facts related can be fully corroborated. The defunct carcass of this famous old horse was interred with all due solemnities in the persence of a large concourse of his old friends."

Sued.—M. Q. Waddell, who ran for Congress in Gilmer's District, has sued the editors of the Greensboro' Patriot for libel or slander, laying the damage at $10,000. Mr. Waddell was the worst beat man we ever heard of, and as the Greensboro' Patriot gave him some pretty hard licks during the canvass, we suppose he feels rather sore, and hopes to get satisfaction in the way of a law-suit. Rather poor plan.

Waddell was a *whig* disorganizer, and of course all the whig papers in the State were against him. If he had been a democratic disorganizer running against the nominee of his party, the opposition would have been loud in his praise.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

From the N. Y. Weekly Mail.

Mr. Editor:—I have a gay young friend, who, notwithstanding his spirits, remembers to be kind and indulgent to every one, including himself. People who have gay young friends have observed that in the matter of luxuries they are uniformly weak. A good cigar, for instance, is an object of interest to these flighty persons; they usually, indeed, *love* a good cigar. My gay young friend benevolently permits himself to smoke from three to six *per diem* of those enticing rolls—three being essential to his comfort, and six to perfect happiness.—Like other gay young men who fumigate, he thinks the moneys he disburses for tobacco bring him good returns: for what cares he for bullion, except that with it he can buy contentment? Now he hates your saving man, your two-penny economizer, whom he stigmatizes with epithets which vary with his moods, one of the most common being "miserly wretch," and another, "stupid money-hugger." With all his faults I love my sprightly friend; indeed, only that his garments smell of something which he thinks is better than frankincense and myrrh, I should, perhaps, in my fonder moods, sometimes embrace him.

"Why *will* you smoke?" I once exclaimed, in an agony of commisseration. "Why *will* you eat?" he said, not without some feeble attempt at mimicry of my manner.

He came in to me the other day, wearing a portentous look, and frowning as much as he ever frowns. The phrase "stupid money-hugger" having escaped him as he crossed the threshold, I had a misgiving he had found another "miserly wretch." He began at once to verify my surmise by asking my attention to a little paragraph which he said he had lately seen in the papers so often he was almost sick. It related to a certain "middle-aged gentleman," who, it asserted on the authority of the *Evening Post*, twenty-five years ago took a notion to save the daily stage-hire, the thought of which disbursement had probably for some time worried him at night, by bravely *walking* to his office from his home in Bleecker-street. In five years he had saved at least $200, granting him to have uniformly faced the unpropitious elements, and had worn out $175 worth of boots, breeches, ect., leaving a clear balance of $25 in favor of pedestrianism. Many another middle-aged gentleman would consider aching joints, sun-strokes, wet jackets, rheumatism, falls, on the ice, etc., etc., together with time lost, etc., all amply compensated by this yearly saving of five dollars.—Reflecting on the matter, and doutless getting into quite a glow of enthusiasm, we may imagine this worthy gentleman in the prime of life, revolving in his mind a means of magnifying his ingenious scheme of retrenchment by the cutting off some other useless expenditure. Coming to think of it, he had none, thanks to former self-denying acts of his own congress. That is, leaving out cigars. Now a man who smokes two or three cigars a day, as this well-seasoned gentleman is reported to have done, is unquestionably fond of smoking—*very* fond of smoking. Undoubtedly his custom was to take one after each of the more important meals, and sometimes one after tea. It pulled hard (I know it did); but he knew his duty. Perhaps there were fifty left in his box; he might smoke *them?* No; they could be "sold for three hundred pence, and the money given to the poor," meaning himself. The quotation is all right if you change pence to cents. He sold them, and made a hundred per cent, having bought them for $30 per 1000. This neat little operation quite reconciled him to his plan, for at least half a day or so; but who can over-estimate the pangs, the qualms, the yearnings, the misgivings of the next six weeks, or months, quelled only by the beatific vision of the amount, in current bills; of his first year's savings! What agonies perhaps were felt, not once, but fifty times, of a morning, as he passed the cigar-stores on his painful tramp, and gazed with longing eyes on the forbidden weed! Heavens! how the passing scent of a mild Havana would torment him! What pathos is in his tremulous voice as he refuses the proffered gift—what rank hypocrisy when he assures his friend he found the practice injured him, and so he had to give it up. How he refines upon that hypocrisy by exhorting his listener to take his advice and follow his example! And how he inwardly commends and envies that stubborn person, who winds up the chat with the reply that "It *does* hurt *some.*"

This is all very well, but where is our gay young friend with his paragraph? Always polite, he stands, or rather sits, awaiting my good pleasure, and at this very moment is sending a procession of "rings" from his mouth, which is a very pretty thing for a smoker to do, but it is apt to damage his appearance. Without even a look of reproach to show his sense of the slight I had put upon him, he clears his throat and reads the remainder of the paragraph, which I now give with the sentence preceding:—

> "Twenty years ago, being convinced of the evil and extravagance of smoking; he resolved to lay aside the trifle spent in cigars, amounting to only two or three daily. He has adhered to that resolution ever since, and the sum of those little expenditures, weekly deposited in a savings bank, has reached this day $2,500."

"Now, then, listen," said the acute though mercurial youth, drawing a slip of paper from his vest pocket, "See me knock that statement into flinders!" or in other words, small pieces.

"He says 'two or three cigars a day;' call it three. In one year that is 1,095 cigars. In 20 years, 21,900. (Wouldn't I like to see 'em all in a pile!) Suppose he bought 'em at retail—which ain't *at all* likely—and paid six cents apiece; that's $1,314, and not a *cent* more, sir!"

"Perhaps," I ventured to suggest, "in the term 'little expenditures' is included stage-hire, also."

"I thought of that, too," cried our friend, triumphantly; "the Bleecker street stages charge five cents; call it six. Take out Sundays, and he saves, at twelve cents a day, $37 50 a year. In twenty years that is $751 20. Add it to t'other amount, and you have, in all, $2,065 20. There, sir, nothing can make it a cent more! That's more than $500 below the statement.—But take the probabilities: An economical man, like this fine old elderly gentleman, would buy his cigars by the box, and he wouldn't pay a *cent* more than $30 a thousand for 'em! That's three cents a piece, which cuts off half the cigar bill the first slap! Then remember that storms, etc., would oten *oblige* the old fellow to take a little comfort. Then think of the extra wear and tear. Why, his boot bill alone would be $30 extra every year! That's—twenty times thirty—$600 more to come out! Then his clothes, especially his pants, would wear out twice as fast, at the least calculation. Oh, hang it!" was my excitable young friend's emphatic phrase, as he rose to go, "the man is an ass—a stupid money-hugger—a cursed miserly wretch! On the whole, he don't save over $20 a year, with all his misery. Call it fifty, and *then* he's an ass. I wouldn't give *that* for him!" said my young friend, in conclusion, snapping his fingers. His last words were spoken in the doorway, and he managed to make them wonderfully emphatic by giving the door a prodigious slam immediately after.

For a few minutes—such is the power of earnestness and real eloquence—I almost sided with my gay young friend. Giacomo.

Selling a Colored Person in Illinois.—Recently, a free colored man, named George Bowlin, was put up on the block at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, and sold to the highest bidder. His offence was a violation of the law which prohibits the immigration of colored persons into the State. Having been tried and found guilty, he was fined $63, and not being able to pay the money, he was sold to Mr. Felix Morton for sixteen months. It does not appear that this little transaction in human flesh created any convulsive excitement among the philanthropists of that State.

Sad Accident.—We regret to hear this morning that the Plank Road Bridge over Little River at Murchison's Factory gave way yesterday afternoon, while a wagon loaded with flour was passing over. The wagon and mules were thrown into the river, and two of the mules were drowned.

The wagon and flour belonged to Mr. Coletrane of Randolph. The Western Plank Road Company, we suppose, will have to make good his losses.

Fay. Observer, 12th inst.

Remarkable Circumstance.—One of our physicians, says the Alexandria *Gazette*, was called yesterday, to see a case of suspended animation in a child, about a year old; and, by arriving early, was enable to restore it, although, to all appearance, the child was dead, being black in the face and without any perceptible pulse, the result of suffocation. The mother had left the babe for an hour asleep in its cradle, and on her return found a hen, which had been driven from its nest, sitting on the face of the child, and on moving the hen, discovered to her horror and great distress, that her babe was apparently dead.

John, while recently engaged in splitting wood, struck a false blow, causing the stick to fly up. It struck him on the jaw and knocked out a front tooth. "Ah," said Bill, meeting him soon after, "you've had a dental operation performed, I see." "Yes," replied the sufferer, "*axe*-idental."

Massacre of Emigrants in Oregon.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—Papers by the Utah mail say there was a massacre of emigrants at Roft River, Oregon, on the 24th of July by the Rannock Shoshone Indians. Six men and one woman were killed, and as many wounded. The Indians robbed their victims of $1,700 and drove off their stock.

Gold and Silver.

Late arrivals from Mexico have brought within a short period to Brownsville and New Orleans as large a sum as two millions of dollars in silver. The Mexican mines of silver would have yielded treasures nearly as large as those of gold in California and Australia but for the scarcity and high price of quicksilver. The impediment, there is every probability, will be soon removed. The West will then furnish those hoards for China and British India which the mints of Western Europe, particularly that of France, have been supplying. Whenever this takes place gold must fall in value. It will cease to yield the profit on its production which it now bears. Long before the decline indicated by M. Chevalier, 50 per cent., it will change its present relation to silver and commodities in general.

A new adjustment will take place founded on the comparative expense and gain, in applying capital and labor, in the production of gold, and their application in producing other commodities, in the gold producing countries. Let us imagine that gold, from over-supply, should fall 25 per cent, in value—in other words, would not bring more than twelve dollars per ounce, or, which is the same thing, would not exchange for as large a share of commodities as before by one-fourth. The immediate effect would be the diversion of capital from the production of gold to the production of those other commodities.

It is questionable whether capital and labor would not be diverted in this way with a less difference. A fall in the value of gold to the extent of an eighth part, or $14 per ounce, would in all probability, produce this result, in prospect of a still increasing yield. Any rise of prices, consequent on the augmentation of the precious metals can have but a temporary effect in our day, in which there is an unimpeded circulation of these metals. Analogies drawn from former periods, wherein prices were supposed to have been elevated in consequence of increase and depreciation of gold and silver, must be fallacious. Prohibitions and restrictions prevented them from finding their due level with regard to each other and with regard to commodities.

There is a self-adjustment in modern society which is the effect of allowing free play to the law of demand and supply. Those whose incomes are fixed in money, annuitants, receivers of estates, &c., may rest assured that long before there is any serious inroads on their incomes, this adjustment will take place. Those who ascribe any advance of prices which may have taken place for the last ten years, as the consequence of the gold discoveries, have not closely investigated the relation of the demand to the supply in each class of commodities which has been elevated in money value within that period.

Charleston Evening News.

Tariff and Revenues.

The imports at the port, large as they have been, do not give a proportionate increase in the Custom's revenue as compared with the previous tariff. The imports of dutiable goods, in August, have been $18,416,207, and withdrawn from warehouse $8,229,084—giving a total of $26,645,291 for the month, in which the duties collected have been $4,245,010. This is an average of 16 per cent only for the duties. For August 1856, which was the last August under the old tariff, the imports were $18,375,986, and withdrawn from warehouses $2,524,607, making $20,890,343; for which $5,286,119 duties were collected, or 29 per cent average—or thus:

	Imports.	Duties.	Per cent.
August, 1856..	$20,890,343	$5,286,399	25
" 1859..	26,712,291	4,243,010	16

This is an important change in the rates of duty. It requires now $33,000,000 of dutiable imports to give the same duties that $20,890,343 yielded in 1856, under the old tariff. In other words, the dutiable imports must be increased more than 50 per cent to get the same revenue. At the same time, the amount of "free" goods has been doubled by the removal of duties. If we connect this fact with the great decline in the land revenues of the Government—these being this year but 1¾ million, against 11½ millions last year—it is easy to see that the finances are not on a settled basis. The whole imports at the port of New York for 8 months, September, are $23,000,000, or 15 per cent. "more" than 1856; and the revenue is $5,000,000 "less" for the same period. With these large imports operating in favor of the Government, the ordinary natural expenditure was for the fiscal year, ending June 30, $17,000,000 in excess of the ordinary revenue. This state of affairs no doubt is such as requires prompt attention on the part of business men, since it points to a change of taxation. The large increase of external trade, which has reached a point which has been supposed to be dangerous, has failed to restore the finances of the Government—for the reason, mainly, that of late years its expenses have outrun the customs, and come to depend more on the lands than formerly; and an agricultural revulsion, like that of the last and present years, kills those revenues. This year, at the moment when they are "crushed out," the Government comes to depend upon the proceeds of a reduced tariff, which proves to be insufficient for the moment. There is little doubt, however, but that the revenues would be sufficient if the usual export of breadstuffs came in aid of the imports.

U. S. Economist.

From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Mr. McLane, our minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day, having left Vera Cruz on the 12th ult. Our government had previously granted him two months leave of absence.

Reliable accounts just received from Mexico, mention that Senor Fuente, who held a cabinet office under President Comonfort's administration, has been appointed minister of foreign affairs, the duties of which were heretofore discharged by Senator Ocampo, who remains in charge of the Home Department under the constitutional government.

All our consuls, with the exception of Mr. Black at the city of Mexico, are every where officially recognized. The most friendly feelings are expressed by the Liberalists for the United States, from which they expect assistance in their struggle against the reactionists. Americans in Mexico, however, utter their surprise that so much indifference is manifested in this country towards the Liberal party, who continue to be enthusiastically animated by hopes of success—the immediate want of money alone crippling their energies. Notwithstanding this troops continue to be raised for operations against the city of Mexico.

Mr. McLane has returned without a treaty, but the matters in interest between the two countries are such as to leave no doubt of an early accommodation. If Senor Serde had been in Vera Cruz it is probable, according to the accounts from that city, that a convention or treaty would have been concluded.

Eight of the crew of the United States sloop Brooklyn had been tried for desertion, running away with the ship's boat and leaving her among the breakers.

It was reported in Vera Cruz that Miramon had called a junto at the capital to appoint a Vice President, or substitute, as he himself contemplates taking the field against General Degollado, who was at San Luis Potosi organizing his forces which amount to about 12,000 men.

A Saratoga correspondent of the Boston Journal writes:

Miss Bartlett, who is to marry the Cuban of 'untold wealth,' is at the Congress. She is of course the observed of all observers. And the little, small, sharp-faced, dark-visaged old man of 62, who is to bear away this choice flower, is envied greatly. The name of the fashionable bridegroom is M. Esto de St. Conso De Oviedo. This lady is young, elegant and tall; when he stands upon the second stair he is on the level with his intended.—The whole party, including the father of the lady, Mr. Bartlett, have left for Lake George. This arrangement has been a most happy one for the father. He has now an elegant house in Fourteenth street, and has been told by his intended son-in-law that for the future he need have no care. Rev. D. Taylor, aided by the accomplished Brown, will do one part of the work in Grace Church, and Bishop Hughes, in the Cathedral, will consummate the work. It was said by the late Horace Mann that on one occasion it took fifteen men to draw an inference. It takes both the full force of Protestant and Catholic canonicals to 'join this man and woman together.'"

High Price of Farming Land in England.—We notice in the late English papers a report of the sale by auction of a portion of the Westbury and Henbury estates of the late Hon. W. M. Noel. These estates are within three miles of the port of Bristol, in the west of England, and the prices realized are said to have been the highest known for many years. With the exception of three lots, the land offered was sold. The Westbury land 22 1-2 acres brought $530 an acre; the Henbury land, 40 acres, $415 an acre; and some lands near Thornbury $300 an acre.

The Reported Cession of Honduras.—We are assured, on the best informed authority, that nothing was known at the Belize on the 20th ult., even among the English residents, of the reported cession by Gautemala of what is known as British Honduras to England.—This is somewhat singular, as we beleive the report originally came from Panama. It is probable, therefore, that the story will, in history, take a place side by side with that about the cession of the Island of St. Thomas, by Denmark, to the United States, which we believe originally came from France.

[*N. O. Picayune, 7th instant.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

One Week Later from Europe.

Quebec, September, 13th, 1859.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., has arrived at this port.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says that things are going on badly at Zurich, and that an early dissolution of the Conference is probable. A Peace Congress or war seems to be the only alternative.

New York, Sept. 14th, 1859.

Later from Aspinwall.

The Steamer North Star at this port, from Aspinwall, reports a revolution in Costa Rica. President Mora and several of his principal officers have been banished from the country, and a provisional President had been appointed.

President Mora came passenger in the North Star.

Annual Cotton Statement.

Cotton.—The *Shipping and Commercial List* reports the total receipts of Cotton for the past year at all the ports to have been 3,851,480 bales, and the total crop at 4,018,500 bales. The total exports have been 3,028,519 bales.

The Charleston *Courier* states the total crop at 3,851,392.

New York, Sept. 15th, 1859.

The Ship Perthshire, from New Port, Wales, for Wilmington, N. C., with Rail Road Iron, put into Queenstown, Ireland, in a leaky condition.

Gen. Scott Summoned to Washington.

Washington City, Sept. 15, 1859.

Gen. Scott has been summoned here in haste with reference to San Juan affairs. No fears of serious results growing out of the difficulty, unless from the well known precipitate character of Gen. Harney.

New York Markets.

New York, September 15, 1859.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton steady; sales of the day 700 bales; Middling Uplands 11⅝. Flour declining; the market for Southern is unchanged. Wheat declined 1 a 2 cts. per bushel; red $1 21 a $1 23; white $1 26 a $1 43 per bushel.—Corn dull, but prices unchanged. Spirits Turpentine firm at 46 a 46 1-2 cts. per gallon. Rosin is firm at $1 60 for Common. Rice is active, sales partly for export. [No quotations given.]

Later from Mexico.—*New Orleans, Sept 12.*—The Brownsville Flag, in its issue of the 1st September, mentions that it is rumored that Miramon had marched into San Louis Potosi at the head of 3,000 men. A battle had been fought by Marquez in Zacatecas, and Gen. Orleja was killed.

Arrival of the Star of the West.—Naval Intelligencer—Treasure from California—Bombardment of Guayaquil by the Peruvian Fleet.

New York, Sept. 12.—The steamer Star of the West, from Aspinwall, has arrived. She brings upwards of $2,000,000 in treasure, and nearly 500 passengers.

Her California advices have been anticipated.

The steamer Golden Gate, arrived at San Francisco on the 13th of August, and the Cortez, of the oppposition line, on the 14th.

The Star of the West left Aspinwall on the 2d inst., and Key West on the 7th.

The steamer Roanoke, corvette Preble, and store ship Relief were at Aspinwall—all well.

The frigate Fulton was at Key West, to sail in a few days.

There was a severe gale at Aspinwall on the 29th, and considerable damage was done to the buildings there. One man was killed.

The frigates Merrimac and Saranac, sloop Vandalia and store ship Warren remained at Panama. The Vandalia would soon leave for home.

The ships St. Mary's and Cyane were on the Central American coast.

Advices from Guayaquil to August 14th state that the Peruvian fleet were preparing to bombard that city, and all the upper class citizens had removed. Those who remained were preparing for a desperate resistence. Gen. Castilla was momentarily expected with all his force from Callao.

A disastrious fire occurred at Guayaquil on the 18th, ult., destroying a whole block of buildings.

Higher Law Doings in Massachusetts.

Boston, Sept. 12th.—The grand jury of Barnstable county have indicted Capt. Borland, of the brig Roberson Gorbam, and Mr. Cornell, the owner, and Capt. Bacon, of the schr. Elizabeth, for kidnapping and returning to slavery one Columbus Jones, who had escaped by concealing himself on board the first named vessel at Pensacola.

From Havana.

New Orleans, Sept. 12.—The steamer Grenada is below from Havana, with advices of the 9th inst. The steamer Philadelphia, for New York, sailed the same day. Sugars were in improved demand. Exchange on London 14 a 15 per cent.

From Utah.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch to the Republican says that dates from Salt Lake City to the 19th ult., reached Atchison yesterday.

Wm. H. Hooper, Mormon, had been elected delegate to Congress from Utah.

Lieut. Gray, with a party of forty-two dragoons, had surprised a band of 150 Indians, who were concerned in the late massacre of emigrants on the California overland road. Twenty of the Indians were killed.

General Johnston had sent reinforcements to Lt. Gray, in anticipation of an attack from the combined forces of the Indians.

The store of Messrs. Miller, Russell & Co., at Camp Floyd, had been destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at $15,000.

The San Juan Dispute.

New York, September 13.—Advices have been received from Victoria, to the 13th August. Gov. Douglas, of British Columbia, and Major Gen. Harney, U. S. A., were both concentrating all available forces on San Juan de Fucas, the disputed Island. It was reported that the British would prevent or oppose the landing of any more Americans.

Vigilance Movements.

New Orleans, September 13.—The planters of La Fayette Parish having suffered much and long from certain dangerous and mischievous persons, and having sujected some of them to severe punishments, have united in the determination to expel them.

The Louisiana Free Negro Law.

New Orleans, September 13.—An issue was made up in one of our District Courts on the constitutionality of the late law for the expulsion of certain colored residents, and for preventing the return or ingress of colored persons.

The decision of the Coart was given to-day in favor of the law.

Conflagration at Halifax.

Halifax, Sept. 12.—A destructive fire occurred in this city on Saturday morning. Two whole blocks on Granville street, numbering fifty buildings and including thirteen extensive dry goods establishments, were totally destroyed

Maine Election.

Portland, Sept. 13th.—The returns of yesterday's election for Governor indicate the re-election of Lott M. Morrill (republican) for Governor, and an increased republican supremacy in the State.

One hundred and thirty-three towns foot up for Morrill 27,958; Smith, 21,126. The same towns last year gave Morrill 30,310, Smith 24,826. Morrill's majority so far is 6,832, against 5,434 in the same towns last year, showing a net republican gain of 1,348. The aggregate vote of the State is considerably less than last year, but the indications are that Morrill's majority will reach 10,000.

The Legislature will be largely republican—about the same as last year—though the representative vote falls behind that on the gubernatorial ticket.

John H. Manly, formerly of Raleigh, (son of ex-Gov. Manly,) has been elected to the Texas Legislature. He is a Houston democrat, we believe.

Stabbing Affair.—We were informed whilst at Harnett court, that a man named Eli Johnson was severely stabbed in five different places by a bowie knife in the hands of Wm. Simpson. The affray occurred about Spout Spring, on the Coal Fields Railroad, last Sabbath. The only cause of the row we learn was bad whiskey. Dr. J. McCormick was called upon to dress Johnson's wounds. The Dr. informed us that he would likely recover.—*North Carolinian.*

ONSLOW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee, whose duty it has been to prepare for publication a list of Premiums to be awarded at their Fair, to be held at Jacksonville, on Thursday and Friday the 24th and 25th of November next, to appoint various Committees, Marshal, &c., &c., have discharged their duties, and as a result of their labors publish the following, viz:

	Best acre of Corn, lowland	$5 00
2d	" " " "	3 00
	" " " " upland	4 00
2d	" " " "	2 00
	" " " Pea Nuts	4 00
2d	" " " "	2 00
	" ¼ " " Field Peas	2 00
2d	" ¼ " " "	1 00
	" " " Wheat	2 00
2d	" " " "	1 00
	" ½ " " Rice	2 00
2d	" ½ " " "	1 00
	" " " Sweet Potatoes	4 00
2d	" " " "	2 00
	" " " Cotton	5 00
2d	" " " "	3 00
	" ¼ " " Turnips	4 00
2d	" ¼ " " "	2 00
	" and largest quantity of Syrup from half acre of Sugar Cane	2 00
2d	" " " " " " "	1 00
	" specimen Seed Corn	2 00
2d	" " " "	1 00
	" " Rice	1 00
2d	" " "	50
	" " Pea Nuts	2 00
2d	" " "	1 00
	" " Sweet Potatoes	1 00
2d	" " "	50
	" " Cotton	1 00
2d	" " "	50
	" homemade Flour	2 00
2d	" " "	1 00
	" " Corn Meal, 1 bushel	1 00
2d	" " " " "	50
	" " and quilted Bedquilt	3 00
2d	" " " "	2 00
3d	" " " "	1 00
	" Woolen Counterpain	2 00
2d	" " "	1 00
	Best specimen home made Wine	1 00
	" " Turnips, not less 1 bushel	1 00
	" " Bacon Hams, not less than five	3 00
2nd	" " " " " "	2 00
3rd	" " " " " "	1 00
	" " Pickled Pork, " " " 25 lbs.	2 00
2nd	" " " " " "	1 00
	" lot of Lard, " " " 10 lbs.	1 00
	" " Tallow, " " " "	1 00
	" " Cheese, home made	1 00
	" " Butter, not less than 5 lbs.	2 00
2nd	" " " "	1 00
	" Pound Cake	1 00
	" Cake of any other kind	1 00
	" Corn Bread	1 00
	" Biscuit	1 00
	" Jar home made Pickles	2 00
2nd	" " " " "	1 00
	" " " " Mangors	2 00
2nd	" " " " "	1 00
	" " " " Preserves	2 00
2nd	" " " " "	1 00
	" " " " Jellies	1 00
	" " " " Cordial	1 00
	" specimen of Dried Fruit	1 00
	" dozen homemade Candles	1 00
	" " " Soap	1 00
	" specimen " Artificial Flowers	1 00
	Best cotton Counterpane,	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" exhibit of Needle Work,	2 00
2nd	" " " " "	1 00
	" " " Embroidry	2 00
2nd	" " " "	1 00
	" homemade Coat Patern	3 00
2nd	" " " "	2 00
3rd	" " " "	1 00
	" " Pants "	2 00
2nd	" " " "	1 00
	" " Vest "	2 00
2nd	" " " "	1 00
	" " pair Socks	1 00
2nd	" " "	50
	" " " Gloves	50
	" " " Shoes	2 00
2nd	" " " "	1 00
	" and largest Hog	3 00
2nd	" " " "	2 00
3rd	" " " "	1 00
	" lot of Hogs, 5 in number	3 00
2nd	" " " " " "	2 00
3rd	" " " " " "	1 00
	" Boar	3 00
2nd	" "	2 00
3rd	" "	1 00
	" Sow and Pigs	3 00
2nd	" " " "	2 00
3rd	" " " "	1 00
	" pair of Pigs	3 00
2nd	" " " "	2 00
	" Milch Cow	3 00
2nd	" " "	2 00
	" Bull	3 00
2nd	" "	2 00
3rd	" "	1 00
	" Bull Calf	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" Heifer	2 00
2nd	" "	1 00
	" Calf, native breed	2 00
2nd	" " " "	1 00
	" yoke of Oxen	3 00
2nd	" " " "	2 00
3rd	" " " "	1 00
	" single Ox	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" pair Sheep	3 00
2nd	" " "	2 00
3rd	" " "	1 00
	" Stallion	4 00
2nd	" "	2 00
3rd	" "	1 00
	" Brood Mare	3 00
2nd	" " "	2 00
3rd	" " "	1 00
	" pair Carriage Horses	3 00
2nd	" " " "	2 00
3rd	" " " "	1 00
	" Buggy Horse	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" Sulkey "	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" Saddle "	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" Colt over one and under two years old	2 00
2nd	" " " " " " " "	1 00
	" " under one year	3 00
2nd	" " " " "	2 00
3rd	" " " " "	1 00
	" and fastest Trotting Horse	3 00
2nd	" " " "	2 00
3rd	" " " "	1 00
	" " Racking "	3 00
2nd	" " " "	2 00
3rd	" " " "	1 00
	" Pair of Mules	2 00
2nd	" " " "	1 00
	" Single Mule	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" Jack	2 00
2nd	" "	1 00
	" Marsh Pony	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" Side home tanned Leather	1 00
2nd	" " " " "	50
	" Homemade Bucket	1 00
2nd	" " "	50
	" Homemade Basket	50
	" " Chair	50
	" Riding Vehicle, N. C. made	3 00
2nd	" " " " "	2 00
3rd	" " " " "	1 00
	" Road Wagon	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" Cart	2 00
2nd	" "	1 00
	" sett of Carriage or Buggy Harness	3 00
2nd	" " " " " "	2 00
	" single sett " " " "	1 00
	" Riding Saddle	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" turning Plough	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" jumping Colter	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" Round Shave	50
	" pair Horse Shoes	50
	" Ox Yoke	1 00
2nd	" " "	50
	" pair Hames	50
	" Spirit Cask	1 00
2nd	" " "	50
	" pine Barrel	50
	" bushel Oysters	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00
	" barrel salt Fish	2 00
2nd	" " " "	1 00
	" lot of dried "	2 00
2nd	" " " "	1 00
	" pair of Turkeys	1 00
	" " Geese	1 00
	" " Ducks	1 00
	" " Braniah and Game, each	1 00
	" " Native "	1 00
	" lot of Poultry	2 00
2nd	" " "	1 00

The Committee on contingencies will pay especial attention to any and all articles on exhibition, that is not mentioned in the above list, and award premiums according to merit.

COMMITTEES.

On Farming.—D. W. Sanders, J. B. Frazle and J. A. Provoe.

On Hogs.—D. E. Sandlin, A. J. Murrill and W. D. Humphrey.

On Stock Horses.—E. W. Fonville, D. A. Humphrey and O. B. Sanders.

On Traveling Horses.—Dr. E. W. Ward, Lott. W. Humphrey and L. O. Henderson.

On Milch Cows.—B. M. Barry, R. S. McLean and Dr. Chas Duffy.

On Stock Cattle.—Chris. Stephens, Owen Huggins, and Sol. Gornto.

On Manufactures.—D. A. Hargett, D. W. Russel, and B. J. Pollard.

On Specimens.—Dr. R. W. Ward, W. H. Hurst, and W. P. Pelletier.

On Ladies Sewing Cloths, &c.—Jas. Wooten, L. O. Fonville, and C. H. Barnum.

On Ladies Eatables.—Dr. W. J. Montfort, J. G. Scott, and J. M. Francks.

On Bacon, Pork, Flour, Meal, &c.—Williams Humphrey, M. L. Thomas, and E. H. Rhodes.

On Poultry.—Harvey Cox, H. H. Sandlin, and Bryan Southerland.

On Contingencies.—George J. Ward, E. W. Montfort, and Dr. J. D. Spicer.

The Committees will be expected to make their examinations and report on Thursday. The Executive Committee will make the necessary arrangements to procure a suitable address and a good band of music. The Chief Marshal, Dr. E. W. Ward, with efficient Aids, will superintend the proceedings and preserve order.

By request of Executive Committee,
Dr. R. W. WARD, Sec'ty.

Onslow, Sept. 7th, 1859.

The Newbern *Progress* in copying an article from the Wilmington *Journal* on the subject of the recent Congressional elections and the causes of our defeat, says:

"There was another which has done much to weaken the Democratic party which the Journal does not touch. The old liners—those who have been bred in the democratic party—are not willing to see those who have stood by the colors through good and evil report sacrificed or thrust aside for renegade whigs or ex-knownothings. In plain English, a large portion of the democracy, outside of the last Legislature, never have been able to see why such men as Gov. Reid and W. W. Holden, who have stood by the party for twenty years, and who done more than any other two men to give it its first victory in 1850, should be set aside for the promotion of the janus-faced Clingman—a tricky politician who labored against the party as long as the opposition could give him place, and who only came to the democratic party to bargain for place. But March, 1861, will see his star go down. We may resume the subject."

We are not positively certain what may be the politics of the "Progress." We have not the pleasure of an exchange with it. This extract we find copied into the Raleigh Register, where it might very well have originated—since the publication of such paragraphs is an old trick of the enemy to excite jealousies and strife among prominent members of the Democratic party, that they—the opposition—may reap some advantage from it.

We would not notice this attack were it not that it seems to be part of a systematic effort to prejudice Mr. Clingman in the eyes of the party and to hold him responsible for the result of an election which he had no power to control.

There is, however, a still more objectionable purpose apparent throughout the whole of this precious paragraph. It is very plain that the person for whom the Progress speaks is attempting to make a "bargain" for Mr. Clingman's "place," and hopes to *trade* by arraying the friends of Mr. Holden and Mr. Reid against him. This disposition to make the Democratic party only the instrument for the promotion of individuals, and the willingness to convert a Democratic newspaper into a mere vehicle for a sort of slang-whanger's abuse of prominent men of the party, is greatly to be regretted. Such rude jostling and scrambling as this on the road to preferment, by Democratic papers and Democratic men, have already thrown the Democratic ranks into confusion. The Progress, instead of attempting to restore order, raises its voice high above those who are striving to quiet the personal rivalries and jealousies which have had so disastrous an effect in the Democratic ranks, and does all it can to array leading men in the party against each other.

Mr. Holden has always been regarded in this section as friendly to the promotion of Mr. Clingham. Mr. Holden's ability, his services to the party, are certainly acknowledged and appreciated in this section of the State, and we entertain a better opinion of him and Governor Reid than to suppose, as the Progress insinutes, that they and their friends failed to support the Democratic candidate in the recent election, because neither of them had been promoted to the position now occupied by Mr. Clingman. Is it true, as asserted by the Progress, that the "old liners" of the Democratic party refused to vote with the party in the recent election because of Mr. Clingman's election to the Senate? Is that the cause of Dr. Shaw's defeat in the 1st District? Was it the cause of Mr. Scales' defeat in the 6th District? Did this feeling produce the result in Mr. Gilmer's District and increase his majority more than a thousand votes? Any one who will look at the vote in these Districts—who has sense enough to understand the points in a political campaign—will see at once that the charge of the Progress against Mr. Holden and Gov. Reid and their friends, that they deserted the Democratic party in the late election because of Mr. Clingman's promotion to the Senate, is a silly calumy.

Asheville News.

ARMY ORDERS.—Third Lieut. S. V. Benet, of the ordnance, has been assigned to duty at the Military Academy; and 2d Lt. G. D. Bailey relieved from duty at that station and ordered to report to the commander-in-chief.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
As a Purifier of the Blood is Unrivaled.

This preparation has now become the only acknowledged one that can be relied on for the removal and cure of all diseases originating in an impure state of the blood and other fluids. The great medicinal virtues of Sarsaparilla, are well known and appreciated by physicians, but the uncertainty of the strength of the different compounds, some being almost inert, has often prevented their prescribing it. This medicine is prepared by an elaborate chemical process, by which the curative properties of the Sarsaparilla are extracted, and these are then combined in an admixture with other alterative remedies, producing the most powerful and searching preparation that has ever been employed in medical practice.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
September 15. 3-1w

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
NEVER DEBILITATES.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
CURES SICK HEADACHE,
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS,
CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS,
CURES COSTIVENESS.

See advertisement in another column.
July 29. 48-2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

Holloway's Ointment.—Erysipelas and Cancer, the scourages of climes, are infallibly removed by the application of this powerful healing antidote to cutaneous and glandular diseases; the knife hath no greater superseder than this great substitute for surgical operations. There are many living who have escaped becoming the victim of the latter by its timely use. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c, 63c., and $1 per pot.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It modeates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May 12, 1859. 211 & 37-eow-1y

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. Robert Wilson, on Tuesday evening, 30th of Aug., 1859, by Jno. L. Herring, Esq., Mr. MATTHEW CRUMPLER, to Miss SILVANIA DUDLEY, daughter of Wm. C. Dudley, all of Sampson county.

In Woodstock, Conn., Aug 23d, by Rev. Doct. Alexander H. Vinton, Mr. SAMUEL D. ALLEN, of Wilmington, N. C., and Miss MARY CHANDLER, daughter of Edward B. Harris, Esq., of the former place.

In Washington, N. C., on Thursday morning, the 8th inst., by Rev. W. E. Pell, Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE, of the North Carolina Conference, to Miss EMILY P. ROBBINS, of that place.

DIED.

At Petersburg, Va., Sunday, 1 o'clock, A. M., Mr. THOS. S. ASHE, aged about 45 years.

Mr. Ashe was a son of the late Col. Sam. Ashe, of Revolutionary memory, and grand son of Gov. Sam. Ashe.

Impoverished in early manhood by an unlucky speculation, Mr. Ashe became one of the earliest emigrants to California. With but one object in view—home—as the reward of exertion and self-denial, Mr. Ashe, in a few years, had accumulated a sum sufficient for his purposes. He was rapidly laying the foundation of an estate, when stricken down by a premature death. Chastened by the trials and hardships of his early life, he had much sympathy for the poor. He had a vigorous intellect. He was social in disposition, and such was the "bonhomie" of his manners, that he made many friends—*enemies* he had none.

In this county, on the 7th inst., JESSE COWAN, son of Robert N. and Hester T. Bowden, aged 7 years, 5 months and 1 day.

"I will not weep, my boy, for thee,
Though thou wert all the world to me;
I would not wish thee waked again.
To strive, like me, with want and pain,
I will but close that still bright eye,
And kiss that brow so pale and high,
And those pure lips, whose tones divine
Caught their first tones, first prayers from mine
And fold thee to this bosom lone
Which thou hast left cold as thine own
And thus implore the God who takes;
To help the heart thine absence breaks;
Yet, 'twas to heaven thy soul was borne,
And wherefore should thy parent mourn?
Perhaps in mercy He reproved
The selfish zeal with which I loved:
I'll mourn no more; my God thou know'st
The wealth my stricken heart has lost!
O shield me from repining cares
When other parents point to theirs." COM.

Departed this mortal life a few days ago, near Magnolia, Duplin county, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRADSHAW, wife of Everett Bradshaw, aged about 31 years, leaving a husband and three children.

Spirit of the Age and Biblical Recorder please copy.
COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 8.—Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Cherry, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. W. A. Ellis, Nichols, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Snow Squall, McAllister, from Rockport, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime.

Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, from Elizabethtown, to Smith & McLaurin.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayettille, to A. E. Hall.

9.—Schr. Pearl, Galloway, from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Ida, Raymond, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze. to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Louisiana, Howard, from Hertford, N. C., to Stokley & Oldham; with corn.

Schr. Templeton, Hodgdon, from Newport, R. I., to Rankin & Martin.

11—Brig Judge Blaney, Ross, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. James Buchanan, Morse, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Cason, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Steamer Douglas, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway.

12—Schr. Senora Isabel, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Schr. Martha Ann Reed, Simmons, from Tyrrell county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

13—Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Master.

14—Steamer Southerner, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway.

15.—Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Cumber, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

CLEARED.

Sept. 9.—Schr. Ben, Lynch, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 436 bbls. spirits turpt., 2,244 do. rosin, 1 box mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, for Elizabethtown, by Smith & McLaurin.

9—Steamer Southerner, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allan & Clark.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Florida, Tall, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 340 hides, 5 bbls. tallow, 27 do. rosin, 28 cords juniper wood, 54,176 feet lumber.

10—Schr. Myrover, Hughes, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with 509 bbls. spirits turpentine, 838 do. crude do.; 1,248 do. rosin, 10 do. soap stone, 388 bags and 32 bbls. dried fruit, 18 bdls. paper, 12 bbls. pipes, 3 bags, 8 bbls. and 1 cask wax, 2 bbls. and 2 boxes mdze.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

10—Schr. D. C. Hulse, Conklin, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 399 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,420 do. rosin, 360 bushels wheat, 2 bbls. wax, 2 bags feathers.

13—Schr. Ann and Susan, Shackelford, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 70 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,200 do. crude do., 1,205 do. rosin, 150 boxes cider, 1,500 bdls. paper.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J. T. Petteway.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

13—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

15—Schr. Marine, Merrihew, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 205 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,343 do. rosin.

Schr. James Buchanan, Morse, for Washington, N. C., by Willard & Curtis; with mdze.

Steamer Southerner, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

Steamer Black River, Love, for Fayetteville, by Master.

DISASTER.

Brig Sea Belle, Rose, from Havana for Philadelphia, with a cargo of 472 boxes Sugar, 5 pipes Rum, and 483,000 Segars, was lost on Brown Water Rock, Bahamas, 22d ult. Her cargo was saved dry and taken to Nassau, from whence it will be re-shipped. The vessel will be a total loss. The S. B. was built in R. Island, in 1849, is 180 tons, and rated A 2.

The Sea Belle was owned by Messrs. G. C. & W. J. Munro, merchants in this town, and was, no doubt, insured.—[JOURNAL

MERCHANTS IN THE COUNTRY

CAN find many articles in our house adapted to their trade. We manufacture ourselves, and will sell at 10 per cent. advance for *cash*.

We buy largely in COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., and can and will sell bargains to dealers in the country.

UMBRELLAS at 10 per cent. above the manufacturer's prices.

☞ Merchants visiting Wilmington will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the stock at

Sept. 16. BALDWIN'S, 38 Market st.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE STATIONARY ENGINE, twenty horse power, cylinder boiler, in good order, is now running every day. Also, one twelve horse portable Engine, Locomotive boiler, built expressly to drive a circular Saw. This is one of the best Engines that can be found anywhere, and can be seen running any day. Either of the above Engines will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to S. P. IVEY,
at the Wilmington Sash & Blind Factory.

Sept. 16, 1859. 3-5t*

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION, appointed by the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, will meet at my office on Thursday, 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all interested will please attend.

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

Sept. 16. 3-tm

"ONCE A DAY," AND "ONCE A WEEK."

THE subscribers propose establishing a DAILY and WEEKLY paper in the town of Goldsboro, N. C., with the above titles as soon as it is ascertained that sufficient encouragement is given.

The DAILY is intended to be decidedly a *news* paper, "independent in all things—neutral in nothing," and the WEEKLY will be made up principally of the daily.

In undertaking this enterprise, we have been encouraged with the belief that Goldsboro', being a central point, is unequalled in the State for the facilities it offers for the distribution of news. It is one of the "*cross-roads of the nation*," and we shall be able to collect information as rapidly as at any other place in the South. Our columns will abound in information on all subjects—matters of current news, not the least important part of which will be our *telegraphic dispatches*.

We will furnish reliable reports of all the important markets as quickly as any others can give them; in short, we are determined to be behind in nothing that pertains to useful information to business men.

The "Once a Day," will be printed on good paper with clear type, and be about the size of the Wilmington dailies.

The "Once a Week" will contain twenty-eight columns of large, clear type, and will be one of the largest papers in the State.

TERMS:

"Once a Day," per annum, $5 00
"Once a Week," " 2 00

☞ Cash on receipt of the first number.

A. B. CHAPIN & CO.

Sept. 5th, 1859.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.

The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.

The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.

On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual out-houses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.

Sept. 16, 1859—2-6m* H. J. SMITH.

SUGAR—SUGAR

25 BBLS. (C.) SUGAR: 30 do. N. O. do. For sale by
September 13th. T. H. McKOY & CO.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT!
AN IMPORTANT WORK FOR AGENTS.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE LIFE, SPEECHES AND MEMORIALS
OF
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Containing his most Celebrated Orations,
A Selection from the Eulogies delivered on the occasion of his Death, and his Life and Times.
BY SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, L.L.D.

In one large volume of 550 pages, printed on fine paper and bound in beautiful style; containing excellent tint illustrations of his Birthplace and Mansion at Marshfield; and a full-length, life-like Steel Portrait. The Publisher offers it with confidence to the American public, and is convinced that it will supply an important want in American literature. No work was to be obtained heretofore, which presented, within a compact and convenient compass, the chief events of the life of Daniel Webster, his most remarkable intellectual efforts, and the most valuable and interesting eulogies which the great men of the nation uttered in honor of his memory.

We present all these treasures in this volume, at a very moderate price, and in a very convenient form. Subscription price, in cloth, $1 75; handsomely embossed leather, $2 00.

Sample copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of subscription price.

Circular, giving contents of the work, and Catalogue of my Publications, will be sent free upon application. Address
DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 16, 1859. 3-3m

COFFEE—COFFEE.

125 BAGS RIO COFFEE, all grades; in store and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.
September 13th.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER, TURPENTINE AND FARMING LANDS.

OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. CO.,
Pensacola, Sept 8, 1859.

THE Alabama and Florida Railroad Company will sell at Public Auction, in the city of Pensacola, on *Monday, the 5th day of December* next, and subsequent days, any portions of their lands lying along the Railroad, and Perdido and Escambia rivers; and between the Gulf of Mexico and the State line of Alabama. Within these limits are fist rate Timber, Turpentine and some good Farming Lands.

The completion of the Railroad by the 25th April next to the State line of Alabama; and the construction immediately of a Branch Road of 5 miles in length connecting the valley of the Perdido with the city of Pensacola, will open a large portion of these lands to an easy, direct and cheap communication with the rising and valuable market of Pensacola.

Persons desirous of making purchases before the day appointed for the public sale, can do so at private sale on application to the undersigned at the office of the Company in the city of Pensacola.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. W. HUTTON,
Secretary Ala. & Fla. R. R. Co.

Sept. 16th, 1859. 3-ts.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Hillory Croom, deceased, at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.

GEORGE W. MOORE, Executor.

Sept. 16th, 1859. 3-3w

SACK SALT.

500 SEAMLESS SACKS OF LIVERPOOL SALT, in good order; for sale by HATHAWAY & CO.
September 15th.

SUGAR—30 bbls. A. B. and C., Ground, Granulated and Crushed. In store and for sale by
Aug. 17. ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

TOBACCO.

50 BOXES COMMON TOBACCO: 75 do. Fine do.; in store and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.
September 13th.

MULLETS.

15 BBLS. NO. 1 MULLETS. Just received and for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.
September 13th.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad,
WILMINGTON, N. C., September 12th, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, will be held in the town of Charlotte, on Friday 14th day of October next. D. S. COWAN, Sec'y.

Wadesboro' Argus, Fayetteville Observer, Carolinian and Presbyterian, Charlotte Democrat and Whig, and Rutherford Enquirer, copy weekly till meeting. Send bill to Treasurer's Office.

September 12th, 1859—6-1w-3-tm

NEGRO BLANKETS.

WE SHALL OFFER NEGRO BLANKETS at reduced prices this Winter, at BALDWIN'S.
September 14th.

NEGRO CLOTHING

WILL BE MANUFACTURED expressly for our trade, and the assortment be opened by 1st October, at
September 14. BALDWIN'S.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION, situated in Brunswick county, six miles below the town of Wilmington, containing SIX HUNDRED ACRES, one half of which is tide swamp, (90 or 100 acres under bank and ditch,) lies well and is very rich, being mostly cane brake. A good two story Dwelling House, containing eight rooms, with fire place in each; Barn and Threshing Machine, &c., on the premises. A family of young Negroes would be taken in part payment. Those desirous of purchasing will do well to inspect the premises. Address me at Whiteville, N. C.
CALVIN HAYNES;
or D. PIGOTT, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 10, 1859. 5-tf—3-tf.

Georgetown (S. C.) Pee Dee Times copy 4 weeks and send bill to this office.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no enconium nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found that it was proving what I had wished.—I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years; and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as my self. I am, truly, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

Brookfield, January 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effect has been excellent in removing inflamation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.
Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: medium and small: the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

Aug. 5th, 1859 283&50-3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ⅌ lb.	30 @ 32½
BEEF CATTLE,	
⅌ 100 lbs.	6 00 @ 6 50
BRICKS, ⅌ M.	6 00 @ 12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,	
2nd hand	1 60 @ 1 90
New	1 90 @ 2 00
CANDLES, ⅌ lb.	
Tallow	16 @ 18
Adamantine	20 @ 26
Sperm	35 @ 50
COFFEE, ⅌ lb.	
Java	18 @ 20
Laguayra	12½ @ 13½
Rio	11 @ 12½
St. Domingo	11 @ 12
COTTON, ⅌ lb.	
ord. to mid'g	00 @ 11
strict mid'g	11⅛ @ 11¼
good mid'g	11¼ @ 11½
COTTON BAGGING,	
⅌ yard	13½ @ 15
Rope, ⅌ lb	7½ @ 10
CORN MEAL,	
⅌ bushel	1 00 @ 1 05
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting, ⅌ yd.	8 @ 9
Yarn, ⅌ lb.	19½ @ 20
EGGS, ⅌ doz.	20 @ 22
FEATHERS, ⅌ lb.	45 @ 50
FISH, ⅌ bbl.,	
Mullets	7 00 @ 8 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00 @ 18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @ 14 00
do. No. 3	8 50 @ 11 00
Herrings, East	3 00 @ 5 00
Dry Cod,	
⅌ cwt	4 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ⅌ bbl.,	
Family	6 25 @ 6 50
Superfine	6 00 @ 6 25
Fine	5 75 @ 6 00
Cross	5 50 @ 5 75
GLUE, ⅌ lb.,	12 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS,	10 @ 18
GUANO, Peruvian,	
Under 1 ton, ⅌ lb.	3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62 50
5 tons and over, "	60 00
LAND PLASTER, ⅌ bbl.	1 50
Per ton,	10 00
GRAIN, ⅌ bushel,	
Corn	80 @ 82½
Oats	40 @ 42
Pease, Cow	70 @ 75
Do. B. Eye	1 00 @ 1 10
Wheat, red	1 10 @ 1 15
do. white	1 25 @ 1 30
Rice, rough	00 @ 00
do., clean, ⅌ lb.	4 @ 4¼
HIDES, ⅌ lb.,	
Green,	0 @ 6
Dry	7 @ 8
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs.	
Eastern	95 @ 1 00
N. River	65 @ 72½
IRON, ⅌ lb.	
English, ass'd.	4½ @ 00
American, ref.	3½ @ 00
do. sheer	0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton	80 00 @ 85 00
Swede	5½ @ 00
LIME, ⅌ bbl.	70 @ 75
do. fm store	1 00 @ 1 10
LUMBER, ⅌ M., (River.)	
Fl'r Boards	00 00 @ 12 50
Wide do.	0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling	0 00 @ 7 00
(Steam Sawed.)	
Floor Boards,	
rough	15 00 @ 16 00
planed	18 00 @ 19 00
clear	25 00 @ 30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @ 15 00
Scantling	12 00 @ 15 00
Ship Stuff,	
rough edge	0 00 @ 13 00
re-sawed	0 00 @ 15 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon.	
Cuba, Hhds	22 @ 24
do. Bbls.	28 @ 30
N. Orleans.	42 @ 45

LIQUORS, ⅌ gall, (domestic.)	
Whiskey,	33 @ 35
N. E. Rum,	45 @ 50
Gin,	40 @ 45
Brandy,	40 @ 45
do. Apple,	65 @ 1 00
do. Peach,	1 00 @ 1 25
NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine, ⅌ 280 lbs.,	
New Virgin	0 00 @ 2 90
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 90
Hard,	0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, ⅌ bbl.,	0 00 @ 2 10
do. in order,	0 00 @ 0 00
Pitch do.,	0 00 @ 1 50
Rosin, Pale,	2 50 @ 3 00
do. No. 1,	1 75 @ 2 50
do. No. 2,	1 25 @ 1 30
do. No. 3,	0 00 @ 1 20
Spirits Turp.,	
⅌ gallon	00 @ 42½
Varnish, ⅌ gal.	26 @ 30
NAILS, ⅌ lb.,	
Cut,	4½ @ 4¾
Wrought,	10 @ 12½
OILS, ⅌ gallon,	
Sperm,	2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw,	1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled,	1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00 @ 0 00
POTATOES,	
Sweet, ⅌ bush.	90 @ 1 00
Irish, do.	00 @ 1 25
do. ⅌ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 50
PROVISIONS, ⅌ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon,	
Hams,	13 @ 13½
Middlings,	11½ @ 12
Shoulders,	10½ @ 11
Hog round,	11½ @ 12
Western Bacon,	
Middlings,	11¼ @ 11¾
Shoulders,	9¼ @ 9¾
N. C. Lard,	12½ @ 13
West'n do.	11½ @ 12½
Butter,	23 @ 27
Cheese,	10½ @ 11
PORK, Northern, ⅌ bbl.,	
City Mess,	16 50 @ 17 00
Clear do.	00 00 @ 18 00
Butt,	00 00 @ 16 00
Beef, Mess,	00 00 @ 16 00
do. Fulton Market,	19 00 @ 20 00
POULTRY,	
Chickens, live,	12½ @ 25
do. dead,	00 @ 00
Turkeys, live,	75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ⅌ lb.	00 @ 00
SHEEP, ⅌ head,	
Lambs,	1 75 @ 2 50
Mutton,	1 75 @ 2 50
SALT,	
Alum, ⅌ bush.,	20 @ 25
Liverpool, ⅌ sack,	
ground, cargo	00 @ 1 00
do. fm store	1 10 @ 1 15
fine	1 75 @ 2 00
SUGAR, ⅌ lb.	
Porto Rico,	8 @ 9
New Orleans,	7½ @ 8
Muscovado,	7½ @ 9
Loaf & crush'd,	11 @ 12
C. Yellow	9 @ 9½
Granulated,	10½ @ 11½
SOAP, ⅌ lb.,	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES, ⅌ M.,	
Contract,	4 50 @ 5 50
Common,	3 00 @ 3 50
STAVES, ⅌ M.,	
W. O. Bbl.,	16 00 @ 18 00
R. O. Hhd.,	12 50 @ 20 00
Ash Head'g,	12 00 @ 13 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M.,	
Shipping,	0 00 @ 00 00
Mill, prime,	8 00 @ 10 00
do. inferior to ordinary,	4 50 @ 6 00
TALLOW, ⅌ lb.,	10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ⅌ lb.,	
Common,	18 @ 20
Medium,	25 @ 30
Fine,	45 @ 50
WOOL, ⅌ lb.,	17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ⅌ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ⅌ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ⅌ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ⅌ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 30 @ 00
Rosin do.	00	25 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	45 @ 00
Flour do.	00	25 @ 00
Rice, ⅌ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ⅌ bale,	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ⅌ foot,	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ⅌ bushel,	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ⅌ bushel,	00	5 @ 0
Wheat, ⅌ bushel,	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ⅌ M.,	0 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ⅌ bbl.	00	30 @ 00
Rosin "	00	25 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 50
Ground Peas, ⅌ bushel,	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ⅌ bale,	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ⅌ cubic foot,	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ⅌ 100 lbs.,	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ⅌ M., as to size,	0 00 @ 0 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ⅌ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ⅌ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 50
Ground Peas, ⅌ bushel,	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ⅌ bushel,	0	00 @ 9
Lumber, ⅌ M.,	0 00 @ 6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1859.

TURPENTINE.—Since our review of Thursday last we have no change to report as regards prices. The arrivals for the week have been unusually light, and, with a steady demand for distilling purposes, the market has ruled firm at $2 90 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard. The receipts and sales foot up only 1,985 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Friday	617	$2 90	$2 90	$1 50
Saturday	40	2 90	2 90	
Monday	626	2 90	2 90	1 50
Tuesday	52	2 90	2 90	1 50
Wednesday	550	2 90	2 90	1 50
Thursday	100	2 90	2 90	1 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Ruled quiet at former quotation up to Monday, when an advance of half cent was obtained, and the market since has been firm at 42½ cents. The arrivals for the week have been small and the stock remaining in first hands is rather light. We quote sales of 3,220 bbls., as follows:

Friday...... 200 bbls. at 42 cents per gallon.
Do...... 120 " " 43 " " " (in extra bbls.)
Do...... 200 " " 42½ " " "(part extra bbls.)
Monday..... 700 " " 42½ " " "
Tuesday..... 300 " " 42½ " " "
Wednesday. 1,500 " " 42½ " " "
Thursday... 200 " " 42½ " " "

ROSIN—We have no change of consequence to report in the market for either grade during the week ended to-day. No. 1 continues in small stock, and, with a limited demand, the sales have been confined to small parcels, as follows:—Thursday, 670 bbls. at $1 50, $1 75, $2 25 a $2 37½, as in quality; Saturday, 146 do. at $2 50; and Tuesday, 130 do. at $2 25 per bbl. In No. 2 we have nothing to report in the way of sales, and quotations in table are merely nominal. For Common the market has been neglected, and only one transaction has taken place that we can hear of. Holders generally are offering at $1 20 per 310 lbs., but buyers show little or no disposition to operate; receipts meagre, and there is only a light stock in receivers hands. This morning 1,500 bbls. sold at $1 20 per 310 lbs.

TAR—Continues to be brought to market sparingly, and there is a fair enquiry from buyers. Receipts for the week only 107 bbls. which sold at $2 10 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP—Beeves continue to be brought in sparingly, and the market is poorly supplied; in fair demand from butchers. Only one small drove (29 head) of grass fatted received, and taken at 6 cents per lb. SHEEP also arrive slowly, and but few on market; there is, however, little or no demand.

BARRELS—The market is very well supplied with Spirits Turpentine barrels, and, with a meagre demand, continues to rule exceedingly dull. We have only small transactions to report in second hand ones at $1 50 to $1 55 for lots as they run, and $1 85 to $1 90 each for selected—90 days.

COTTON.—Little or none offering, and no demand from buyers. Nominal at quotations in table.

COFFEE—Is in moderate supply, and no sales have taken place except in the small way from store. We refer to our table for prices, as in quantity and quality.

CORN MEAL—Little or none arriving from the country, and prices rule high. Stock on market is light, and we note a moderate enquiry for retailing purposes. Sells at $1 05 a $1 10 per bushel from the granaries.

FEATHERS—Market almost bare, and we note some enquiry. We quote at 50 cents per lb. for good quality.

FISH.—For Mullets we note a fair enquiry, and but few arriving. About 147 bbls. received for the week, and sold at $7 for pine, and $7 50 for oak bbls.

FLOUR.—In this article we have to report a decidedly dull feeling during the past week, and prices are 37½ a 50 cents lower. Sales were made in the early part of the week at $6 50 for superfine and $6 75 for family, but on Tuesday it gave way with sales at $6 25 for the former, and $6 50 for the latter. For the past day or two, however, buyers have shown scarcely any disposition to purchase, and a small lot has sold at $6 for super. We quote at $6 to $6 25 for superfine, and $6 25 to $6 50 for family, but would remark that lowest quotations are nearer the mark, and a lot of any size would not command higher rates. The receipts have been small, still we notice a moderate supply in first hands.

GRAIN.—In CORN we have to report an improvement of 2½ cents on former quotations; the market, however, is pretty well supplied, and rules quiet. Received for the week 6,600 bushels, of which 500 bushels of superior quality (from Onslow county) sold at 85 cents, and 3,600 do. at 82½ cents per bushel; the balance has gone into store.——OATS.—There is a moderate supply in dealers hands, and we notice merely a retail enquiry;—no sales except in the small way from store.——PEAS.—No late receipts or sales of *Cow* that we can hear of. Dealers have a fair stock on hand, and at present there is very little demand. We quote at 70 to 75 cents per bushel, as in quality.——RICE.—The market is unchanged. Clean is in fair stock, and sells slowly at 4 a 4¼ cents per lb.

HAY.—In consequence of the limited receipts for some weeks past the stock on market has become somewhat reduced, and is at present rather small. We notice a moderate demand, and parcels would sell readily. A lot of 101 bales Northern was received on Saturday last, and sold at 72½ cents per 100 lbs., 90 days.

LIME—A cargo of 1500 casks has been received by a dealer since last review, and has gone into store. Selling in the small way at $1 05 a $1 10 per cask for common lump.

MOLASSES—The market continues to be moderately supplied with Cuba, and but little demand exists. Only small sales have taken place at 22 a 24 cents per gallon, in hhds., as in quality.

POTATOES—Irish are in rather better supply, and dull at $2 25 to $2 50 per bbl. Sweet arrive freely, and sell from carts at 90 cents to $1 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—In the market for N. C. cured BACON we have nothing new to report since our review of Thursday last. The receipts continue moderate, and there is a fair supply in store; there is, however, but a light demand from dealers, and the sales have been confined to a few parcels at 11½ to 12 cents for hog round, and 13½ to 14 cents per lb. for hams, according to quantity and quality. In Western cured we notice a better feeling, and owing mainly to the reduced stock prices have advanced. Little or none has been received during the past week or two, and there is scarcely any on market. We quote at 9½ to 10 cents for shoulders, and 11¼ to 11½ cents per lb. for sides.——LARD—The market appears to be moderately supplied with both N. C. and Western make, and nothing doing except in the small way. We refer to our table for prices.——PORK—In the market for Northern we have no material change to notice. There is merely a retail business doing, and the stock is fully adequate for present wants. See table for store rates.

SALT—No receipts of either description during the week just ended. Liverpool ground is in moderate stock, and with a fair demand, the market rules firm. Last sale was at $1; selling from store at $1 10 a $1 15 per sack. Alum is in light supply, and sells from store at 20 to 25 cents per bushel.

SHINGLES.—Common are in moderate demand for shipping, and are brought in slowly;—sell at $3 to $3 25 per M., as in quantity and quality. Contract are also wanted, and a good article sells at $5.

TIMBER—Has been brought to market sparingly for some time past, scarcely enough arriving to keep the mills in operation. There is a brisk demand existing, and a prime article readily commands high figures. Received for the week 6 a 8 rafts, and sold at $3 50, $5, $5 50, $8 to $10 per M., as in quality.

FREIGHTS.—But little country produce now arriving, and, notwithstanding the small number of vessels in port, rates coastwise continue to rule exceedingly dull. We refer to our table for last rates paid.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 1500 bales, market closing firmer, Upland Fair 12½ cents, Middling 11⅝ cents. Flour is heavy, sales of 8500 bbls. State at 4 50 a $4 80, Ohio at 5 a $5 30, and Southern at 5 a $5 15.—Wheat is depressed, sales of 23,000 bushels at a decline of 3 to 5 cents, Southern red $1 23, white 1 25 a $1 50, Western white 1 26 a $1 35. Corn is firm, sales of 39,000 bushels, mixed at 81½ a 82½ cents. Pork is firm, Mess 14 93 a $15; Prime heavy at $10 25. Lard is quiet at 10¾ a 11¼ cents.—Whiskey has declined ¼ cent, sales at 26¼ a 26½ cents.—Sugar steady. Coffee firm at 11 a 11½ cents for Rio. Molasses is quiet at 40 cents for New Orleans. Spirits Turpentine dull. Rosin steady at $1 55. Rice is firm. Freights are firmer, and an advance is demanded.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—Flour is in good request; sales of Howard Street at $5. Wheat is lower; white $1 15 to $1 40, red $1 05 to $1 12. Corn is steady; white and yellow 81 to 82 cts. Provisions are steady. Whiskey firm; Ohio 28¾ cts.

MOBILE, Sept. 13.—The sales of Cotton for to-day are 1700 bales. The sales for three days are 4200 bales; receipts in that period 5250 bales. Middlings are quoted at 10⅞ a 11c,

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Cotton is advancing. Sales of to-day are 5500 bales. Middlings are quoted at 11⅛ cts. Sales for three days are 10,500 bales, and receipts 14,000 bales, against 10,500 bales. Freights are quoted at 9-16d. Sterling is quoted at 9½ a 10 cents. Exchange for New York is 1½ per cent discount; and Bills at Sight are at a premium ⅜ per cent.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 13.—Cotton.—The sales this morning amounted to 48 bales—prices 10 at 8¾, and 38 at 11¾ cents.

Corn.—There has been but one arrival by water amounting to 1900 bushels, No. Ca. common mixed, and which sold at 86 cents per bushel. The receipts by Railroad foots about 2400 bushels mixed Tennessee in bags, which have generally gone into stores, the demand being confined to the city trade and met by holders at from 92 a 95 cents per bushel of 56 bags included as in quantity, terms and quality.

Rice.—The article has met with a good and active enquiry during the past week and with an advancing tendency of prices in that time, the market yesterday closed at prices at from ⅛ a ¼ since our last report in favor of factors, the receipts of the week amounting to 840 tierces having been fully absorbed. We quote extremes of the week's sales at $3⅜ a $3⅞ per 100 tierces; the bulk of the sales however at from $3½ a $3¾.

Salt.—A cargo of 2800 sacks Liverpool coarse, arrived since our last, has been placed on the market at from 90 to 95 cents per sack, as per quantity and terms. The sales, for want of demand have thus far been very light.

Evening News.

CHARLOTTE, September 13.—Produce contiues to come in very slowly.

Wheat—White was sold to-day at 92 cts. per bushel; red at 90 cents per bushel.

Corn—Brought 75 cents per bushel.

Oats—Winter Oats were disposed of at 75 cts. per bushel.

NEWBERN, Sept. 14.—Turpentine—Sales yesterday of 200 bbls. at $3 05 for virgin and yellow dip.

Nothing done in other articles of Naval Stores.

Flour—Selling in small lots at $6 50 for superfine and $7 for family.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 12.—Bacon 10 @ 14; Cotton—Fair to Good, 11½ @ 00; Ordin. to Mid. 10½ @ 00; Flour—family, $6 50 @ 0 00; Super. $0 00 @ 6 00; Fine, $0 00 @ $5 75; Scratched, $0 00 @ 5 50; Grain—Corn, $1 15 @ 1 25; Wheat, $1 15 @ 1 25; Oats, 40 @ 50; Peas, $1 00 @ 1 10; Rye, $1 10 @ 1 20; Lard—14 @ 00 cents; Molasses—Cuba 28 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, $1 50 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, $2 40 @ 0 00; Virgin, $2 40 @ 0 00; Hard, $1 00 @ 00; Spirits, 39a 39½ cents.

Cotton—We have no sales to report since our last review.

Flour—We have to note a decline of 10 cents per bbl. in all grades except Family.

Turpentine—We have no change to make in our quotations; arrives freely, and sells readily at above figures.

Spirits—The receipts since our last have been small; no change in price.

SALISBURY, Sept. 13.—Bacon—Hams 13½ to 15, Sides 11½ to 12½, Hog Round, 11 to 12; Beeswax 25; Butter 14 to 20; Coffee, Rio 12½ to 14; Cotton 10 to 12; Cotton Yarn $1 05 to 1 10; Corn 70 to 80; Flour, per 100 lbs., $2 to 2 25; Flour per bbl. $4 60 to 4 80; Feathers 30 to 35; Lard 11 to 12½; Meal 75 to 85; Potatoes—Irish 50 to 70; Sweet 50 to 80; Tallow 10 to 12½; Turpentine 87; Wheat 85 to 90; Wool 30 to 35.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Cotton.—The sales of the three days were 23,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters each took 2,500 bales. The market closed firm with an advancing tendency, and in some cases prices were 1-16d. per lb. higher. Middling N. Orleans was quoted at 7 1-16d. and Middling uplands 6 13-16d.

State of Trade.—The Manchester market was firmer, and in some cases prices were slightly higher.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market.—The Liverpool Breadstuff market was very dull. Richardson, Spence & Co. state that the weather had been stormy and unfavorable for crops, but the harvest was almost over. Flour was very dull and easier, but quotations were unchanged. American 10s. a 12s. Wheat very dull; red 7s. 6d. a 9s.; white 9s. a 9s. 6d. Corn is steady; mixed and yellow 5s. 6d. a 9s. 9d.; white 7s. a 7s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—The Liverpool provision market had a declining tendency. Beef was heavy, and holders were pressing on the market. Pork was heavy and nominal. Bacon dull and nominally unchanged.—Lard quiet but steady. Tallow slow of sale, but prices unaltered; butchers' 55s.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Rosin was steady at 3s. 9d. a 3s. 10d. for common. Sugar was steady. Rice quiet.—Coffee quiet. Ashes quiet 27s. a 28s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 34s. 6d. Quercitron Bark—sales unimportant.

London Money Market.—Consols were steady and closed at 95½ a 95⅝.

The Latest.

Liverpool, Wednesday Evening.—The cotton market is steady; sales to-day estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1000 bales each to speculators and exporters; holders offer freely but do not press sales.

Breadstuffs close dull; sales unimportant.

Provisions are very dull.

London Market.—Wheat and Flour were dull. Tea unchanged. Sugar and Rice heavy. Coffee and Tallow firm.

BEEBE'S SELF-ADJUSTING HAT. Received and opened this morning, two cases Beebe's extra Moleskin Hats, at the Hat & Cap Emporium, 34 Market street. MYERS & MOORE.
Sept. 3.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1859.

County Court.

September term of New Hanover County Court convened at the Court House in this town this forenoon, Jas. T. Miller, Esq., presiding. We know of nothing of public importance to come up for trial this term.

The Newbern Delta.

This paper, which, however, can plead youth and inexperience as an excuse for its mistakes, takes occasion in its issue of the 9th, to assume the character of a mentor, in some matters, which, had it reflected better, it would probably have let alone. Alluding to an article in the *Journal* of the 6th instant, headed, "What is it to Us," said article being a reply to or explanation of one similarly headed in the Raleigh Democratic *Press*, the *Delta* says, "the Wilmington *Journal* also of the 6th inst.,—same day of the *Standard*,—contains a transposed edition of the *Standard's* article," etc., etc. The *Delta* simply makes the slight mistake of saying that the *Journal* of the 6th, is the same day with the *Standard*,—it was the day before, and published the day before the *Standard* reached Wilmington. The *Standard* of the 7th contained an article similar to that in the *Journal*, so far as the statement of facts in reference to State printing at the disposal of the Governor was concerned. It is not strange that these facts correctly stated should look very much alike in both papers. As for the fight between the *Standard*, *Press* and Warrenton *News*, we have nothing to do with it, and have said so more than once. But any attack upon the Democratic Executive of the State is certainly another thing, as are also any reflections upon able and reliable Democratic candidates like Messrs. Shaw and Scales, who had been endorsed by the Democrats of their respective Districts in Convention assembled, whence it must appear that denunciations of, or reflections upon these gentlemen must extend to the Democracy of their Districts; for be it known, that Dr. Shaw lost no votes—he polled *more* than he did before, and we rather think that Mr. Scales held his own too.

If the Editor of the *Delta* had reflected a little, perhaps he would have seen the absurdity of the following remark contained in his article now under consideration?—"Now, notwithstanding that the *Journal* appears to have accepted the commission of Aid-de-Camp already, we must first look at things, while we ask, "What is it to us!"

We must have accepted it before it was tendered, then, although the *Delta* insinuates that we accepted it in pursuance of a call in a number of the *Standard* received *after* our acceptance, sort of prophetical doings as one might say!

No one who knows anything of the relations of the *Standard* and *Journal* would suspect them of any private understanding, and as little would any person, at all acquainted with the course of the *Journal* suspect it of playing second fiddle to anybody. Its way is to *be independent*. Its conductors have lived too long to make noisy professions of such a thing.

We assure our Newbern cotemporary that we offer these remarks in all respect and kindness. The editor of that paper has been sick. We are pleased to see that he is better and able to attend to his duties. But his illness has interfered with his "keeping the run" of matters and things generally, while upon some in particular he may not yet have been posted.

The Warrenton News.

We have no disposition to do the *News* the slightest injustice, neither is it our custom to *insinuate*, as the *News* appears to charge. In the hurry of moving, and in the difficulty of handling papers, or of writing, incident to a disabled hand, we have not paid that careful attention to the articles of the *News* that we would have done under other circumstances, and unfortunately the papers containing the "Plain Truths" series have, from the same cause, been mislaid. What comments we make we wish to make understandingly. Would it be asking too much of our friend of the *News* to request him, if not very inconvenient, to favor us with a copy of each of those numbers of his paper containing the articles referred to, and then we shall endeavor to point out the particulars of our disagreement with the *News*, together with our reasons for such disagreement.

By the way, we take occasion to say that the *News* has not, to our knowledge or belief, assailed Gov. Ellis, and if our article headed "What is it to us?" is understood as conveying that impression, it fails to convey our meaning correctly.

☞ We are happy in the prospect of having a day of rest to-morrow, for as the matter stands we pursue knowledge under difficulties, cutting out copy and writing editorials by proxy, or sometimes making odd pencil-marks after a new system invented by ourselves.

To others besides us the day's rest will be welcome. Among the toiling millions of this country, and of Europe many a stiffening sinew will be relaxed; many a wearied frame will have an opportunity to recuperate; many a family, seperated during the week will have a chance to be reunited and be enabled to cultivate the kind feelings appropriate to the domestic circle.—Many an one, to whom no earthly thing affords consolation may return to-morrow from the house of God, with a spirit strengthened and refreshed by a participation in the holy exercises of religion, and a study of the sacred promises of the Bible.

Daily Journal, 10th inst.

☞ The Republicans have carried Vermont. They have always done so even when they called themselves "Whigs" or "Americans."

The following from the Petersburg *Press*, comes very near to expressing our own views upon Judge Douglas and his position. We do not and cannot agree with Judge Douglas' Harper manifesto, but at the same time he is not either an Abolitionist, nor is his position as bad as Black Republicanism, nor anything like it:

> We have endeavored to show the objections to Judge Douglas' dogma of territorial sovereignty, with enough of precision to satisfy the most careful or the most careless of readers, that we condemn it from beginning to end. Heartily as we condemn it, however, we cannot subscribe to the sentiments which the enemies of Judge Douglas have industriously propagated—that it is as bad as or worse than Black Republicanism—or Black Republicanism in disguise.
>
> We see neither in the dogma itself, nor in the argument by which it is sustained, nor in the political life of Stephen A. Douglas, the smallest evidence of hostility to the South, her institutions or her rights. We see in it no marks of sectionalism or fanaticism. Nothing of the sort. Judge Douglas makes no appeal for the negro. He proclaims no war between the sections. He advises no course of legislative prohibition against slavery. He does not, with the Wilmot provisoists, insist on the duty of prohibition. He claims for Southern men the right to be heard in the territorial legislatures, as much as Northern men. He makes no discrimination between slave property and other property, bringing all property, of all kinds, under the same general rule.—Whether or not his doctrines would operate against the interests of the North more than the South, is a question far too nicely balanced for hasty conclusions.

Tarboro' Branch Rail Road.

We regret to learn that no further action will be had on our Rail Road, until the Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the W. & W. R. Road in November next. It seems that the estimated cost of the Branch will exceed the limit specified in the call meeting, and the Directors do not deem it advisable to proceed further, without the sanction of the Stockholders.

There must be some mistake in the above paragraph, which we clip from the Tarboro' *Southerner*. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the W. & W. R. R. Co. have advertised for proposals for the grading of the Branch Road to Tarboro. It may be that the amount required for the completion of the road will be larger than at first contemplated. But it appears to us that the Directors are disposed to go on with the work. At all events, so it would seem from their advertisement.

☞ The speech of Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, which we publish in this evening's JOURNAL, will amply repay perusal. It breathes the right spirit. The commencement will be found on the first page.

☞ Last evening we passed the old building on the corner of Front and Princess streets, from which the *Journal* was issued for so many years, where it started, struggled and grew to such maturity as it now possesses. The old partitions were all down, the very stairs were gone—the floors with the marks and stains of years, with the very footprints worn into them, were taken up and replaced by others fresh from the mill—simply boards and nothing more. All the interior, with which the associations of long years had made us familiar, was gone, rubbed out, removed, one large room left. It will be an improvement, no doubt, but it made us sad to look upon it.

The former *Journal* office must be quite an old building. Its present very worthy owner, Mr. Bettencourt, does not remember when it was built, or even when it was new, although its walls are firm and sound. We rather think it must date back into the last century considerably—indeed it may not be impossible that it belongs to the Revolutionary era.

It was a dwelling-house once, and its old walls have resounded to the feeble wail of infancy or the gay laugh of sportive youth. And there has been sorrow there and death; and there have been silent grief or more ostentatious mourning. There must have been many aspects of life presented by the changing tenants of that old house in its duration of three quarters of a century, and even we, quiet as we have moved on in the old tenement, have not been without our changing moods there—our hours of deep dejection or renewed hope. But all these things are passed now, so far as the old house is concerned—still, as we pass by the impulse to turn and go in, is almost irrepressible; and again, whenever we look over an old file of the *Journal*, our mind inevitably reverts to the old place where this article was penned, or that little squib thrown off—we can then see the little room above the engine, with all its dim and dusty accessories; and, casting a regretful glance over the past, and a somewhat doubtful one over the future, we turn to pursue our way, in a mood that is more than seriousness, but can hardly be called melancholy.

Daily Journal, 10th inst.

☞ We notice a communication signed "Morganton," copied from the *Salisbury Watchman*, into the *Charlotte Bulletin*. That communication assumes a good many things which better information or more mature reflection would have caused the writer to withhold, that is, if it were his design to do justice.

As for the market to be found here for produce, we take it that it is about as good as any other of our sister towns. We know, by a comparison of the market reports that as good prices are paid here as in Charleston, for wheat, cotton and corn, and from furnishing the Wilmington reports ourselves, we are enabled to vouch for their genuineness. But "Morganton" complains of the want of a more extensive shipping interest at this point. Well, perhaps, he has a right to, but we don't think so. Our rates of freight are lower the year round than they are from Charleston, and we could ship every bushel of Western N. C. wheat in two or three weeks, if required to do so.

"Morganton" chooses to make it his business to reflect upon the Senator from New Hanover, as being hostile to the N. C. Railroad and the Western N. C. Railroad. He seems to forget that the N. C. Railroad owes its very existence, in a great measure, to the gentleman in question. That he was opposed to the Danville connection, is so, not simply in the interests of Wilmington, or of his own road, but in the interests of the whole system of State improvements. When the friends of the Western Extension could not agree among themselves, as to what they wanted, how could they expect the people of the high-tax-paying county of New Hanover to assist in *forcing* something upon them? Did the Burke interest in the last Legislature really want the Western Railroad carried beyond Morganton, (not the correspondent, but the county seat)? We don't think it did, much as "Morganton" fusses about the matter.

If the writers who talk so largely about the amount of money given to Wilmington, for which the West pays taxes, etc., would only bear in mind that the whole amount of State interest in both our completed Roads, with a line of over 320 miles in length, is six hundred thousand dollars, while the interest of the State in roads West of Raleigh is *ten* times as great, perhaps they would see that their large talking is somewhat ridiculous, if not more so. But some who write most extensively, talk most loosely. They know little of the facts, and care less about the accuracy of their statements. The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road, about which "Morganton" talks so much, is a great State work, not a Wilmington work alone. The subscriptions of counties along the line go to show the interest taken in it by as many, and as populous, and as productive counties as those traversed by the North Carolina Railroad.

We make no war upon the N. C. Road. We seek no war with it. It is our interest as well as our pleasure to cultivate friendly relations with the people of all portions of the State, especially with those of the centre and west; but with those actuated by the spirit that seems to pervade the production of "Morganton," we see no use in attempting to hold any terms. He growls for a purpose of his own. To those who are liberal and fair-minded, we address our remarks, not to those who are *designedly* hostile.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER.—This work is progressing favorably. We learn that Mr. Morris has now a force of some ninety hands, and hopes to be able to pass boats through by the 1st of January. If his force could be augmented to 150 hands, the probabilities of attaining this result would almost amount to a certainty. For reasons which will be easily understood, Mr. Morris is anxious to obtain as much slave labor as possible, as being more reliable than free labor, especially free white labor, owing to the fact that white laborers leave at any time, just as the notion takes them.

THE CROPS.—A letter from a friend in Statesville, Iredell County, informs us that they have been blessed with fine weather and every appearance of good crops in that section. The wheat crop has turned out remarkably well.

ANOTHER DAILY.—There is talk of a new daily paper about to be started at Goldsboro'. Goldsboro' is a handsome, thriving town, a good point for news, and contains its fair share of very clever, enterprising people, yet, still while we should wish success to any progressive movement like that spoken of, we should not be without misgivings in regard to its success. Mr. Chapin, of the Carolina City *Times*, is spoken of as the Editor.

☞ At the municipal election held in Wilmington Del., on Tuesday last, the Democrats carried their tickets for City officers by a respectable majority. Last year the Opposition carried the City by a decided majority.

A THING TO RECOLLECT.—Never slam a door when you close it. It is a shure mark of vulgar manners.

DEATH OF A VETERAN PRINTER.—Colonel Samuel Green, believed to be the oldest printer in the Union, died at Hartford, Conn., on the 6th inst., in the 92d year of his age. He served his time at the printing business in New London, Conn. The Register, which for many years was known as Green's Register, was commenced by his father, Timothy Green, in 1785. In 1790 his son was associated with him and it was published by "T. Green & Son." Upon the death of his father he continued this publication until 1838 when he retired from business on account of advanced age.

From the St. Paul Democrat, August 24.

Speech of Horatio Seymour in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Nigger and the Slave Trade—Purity of Democratic Principles—Spread Eagleism—Growth of the West—The South and the Union.

Concert Hall, on Monday evening, was crowded to its utmost capacity by the substantial citizens of St. Paul, men of all political parties, to hear ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York, address the Young Men's Democratic Union Club on the political questions of the day. The announcement of the meeting was not made until late in the afternoon, yet every seat in the hall was occupied and the aisles densely crowded.

Gov. Seymour on entering the hall was warmly greeted. He was introduced to the audience by the President of the Club, William Sprigg Hall, Esq., in a brief address, in which the great services of Governor Seymour to the country and the democratic party were glowingly recounted. Governor Seymour then took the stand, and for an hour and a half held the audience spell bound, as it were, by his persuasive eloquence and convincing logic. He was interrupted only by enthusiastic busts of applause, and upon his conclusion was greeted with six as hearty cheers as ever issued from the throats of the same number of men.

Gov. Seymour, on rising, said:—Friends and fellow citizens: Although we live in different States of this confederacy; although our homes are more than a thousand miles apart, I have a right to address you as citizens of a common country. It was with some reluctance that I consented to speak to you in a partisan character. Since I have left my home in the far East I have had many invitations to address meetings, and have had occasion to value the good opinion of those who do not think as you and I do touching great political issues; and it is, I repeat, with some reluctance that I put any line of difference between them and me. And, on the other hand, holding my views with all sincerity, I could not deny myself the pleasure of meeting assembled the democrats of the young State of the West—your own beautiful State of Minnesota. (Applause.) While traveling over this great country my heart has grown warm—and dead indeed must be the heart of any man that would not—and I have been taught in some measure to reconsider my political views. While in solitude of that travel, while on the great lakes and passing over the fertile plains of the West, and witnessing everywhere the progress of the country and prosperity of the people, no thoughtful man can help asking himself what he should do to further and uphold the great and glorious institutions of our confederacy. (Applause.) We, of the East, look upon your political action, citizens of Minnesota, with peculiar interest.—When we come here we see many familiar faces and meet those with whom we have been personally acquainted. We know from whence they have come, what has brought them here, the hope that animates them. All these are familiar to us, and we sympathize deeply therefore, with your condition, hopes and fears. You have come here not only to influence your own destinies, but your policy will tell upon every State of this mighty confederacy. Placed as you are at the head of the great Mississippi, you exercise and will continue to exercise a great influence, not only upon the Northwest but upon the whole country. (Cheers.) Thoughtful men look forward to the time when the political power of the States will be transferred to the great West. We at the East labor under some disadvantages. There is a marked difference between the views and sentiments of men from N. York and the men from Virginia and South Carolina.—From the outset they have been distinct communities. But it is not so here in this great broad valley; this land where people learn to forget their prejudices. And we look hopefully to the day when the great political power of the country shall be placed in the valley of the mighty Mississippi. What is to be the future of this State? Are you who are now laying its foundations—who are building up its destinies—who are making its public opinion—are you to be men to love your country and cherish its institutions; to hold broad, generous views; or, on the other hand, are you to be men swayed by local passions, local prejudices and local interests? Are you laying the foundations of your State with a stern and strict regard to the fidelity of the State to her obligations, and to the vindication of her good name from any aspersions against her honor and integrity? These things are looked to in every part of this Confederacy. (Loud applause.) Are you, at the outset, doing that which will tell favorably for many a long year upon the morals of your State, upon your character and upon your institutions? For I tell you, when States or individuals swerve from doing what is strictly right, they inflict a deep and vital blow upon their character and reputation—one that will tell against them for many a long year. (Applause.) Let us look a little at the history of this great land of the West. Why, the men yet live who lived before our country was—before our country's first foundations were laid.—We did not number more than three millions then. See what has taken place during the lifetime of those men. Within that time we have achieved our national independence, formed the institutions of our country, and have grown to be recognized as one of the greatest powers of the world. In the lifetime of living men our numbers have swelled from three millins to more than thirty millions. Men yet live who in their youth barely heard of this great and beautiful land of yours; and yet, I come here to-day, and as much as I have heard of Minnesota and of your own beautiful city, I am wonder struck when I find that with a growth of but six or seven years, St. Paul has become one of the most prosperous cities to be found anywhere in the length and breadth of these United States. Why, if we could recall again the great and good men who were chiefly instrumental in creating our nationalities, how would they be struck at the splendid results which have been achieved by your enterprise? Those were the men who loved their country, and who shed their blood at Charleston and Yorktown and Saratoga; who never dreamed in their wildest dreams that the result of their labors and sacrifices would be so great and so glorious. And, yet my friends, at this very moment, when in the enjoyment of prosperity that has never been vouchsafed to any other people—when we have a prospect before us exceeding my language to describe, there are some dark clouds in our horizon—there are some things that admonish us that the prosperity of this country and its continued greatness opened upon the wisdom and morals of the people. You are about to enter upon an election, local in some respects, but national in its influence. I am a stranger to your candidates, and am therefore unable to speak of your men.—But it is important that at the outset of your political career, as one of the States of the Northwest that will exert a peculiar influence over the destinies and fortunes of our country, that you should lay deep and broad the foundations of your future policy, upon a firm and enduring basis—one of sound principles and exact justice to every portion of this great country. I am no bigoted partisan. I do not stand here to assail and denounce the views and motives of those who may differ from us in our political principles. I am willing to say that the virtue and patriotism of our country are fairly enough divided between the parties throughout the length and breadth of our land. But while I respect the feelings and motives of my friends who may differ from us, at the same time I am settled in my convictions that they are wrong and we are wright; and it matters not, my friends, how earnest a man may be who holds a wrong principle, the evils which logically follow the enforcement of wrong principles are in nowise mitigated by the fact that the man who acts upon them does so upon the sincere conviction of their propriety. I ask the privilege of speaking to you of the great instinctive and distinctive differences which exist in the organization of the two great political parties. We are charged on our side, not unfrequently, with loving and cherishing wrong. It has been my fortune to hold office, and in doing so, it has been my lot to bring upon my head the severe condemnation of political opponents. I have been charged with being a very bad man—that I wanted every body to get drunk, because I could not agree with them on the subject of a coercive temperance bill; and because I would not agree with them touching the policy to be pursued in reference to the great stream of emigration that has flooded our land—and I wish I could see it again coming, bearing upon its tide strong arms and hopeful hearts. (Applause.) No person would think in looking over this country, that there would be anything but love. But we hear men in certain portions of these U. States denounce as bitterly and as heartily as if they were our enimies instead of being our brethern and citizens of this common land of ours. Why is it that good men have been taught of late years to cherish something like a hatred toward their fellow countrymen because they chance to live in circumstances and under institutions different from our own? Why is it that we are forgetful of the cost at which our liberty was achieved? Why is it that the very institutions which have contributed so much to our great prosperity are held in such light regard? Now, I am a Northern man, standing on Northern soil and speaking to Northern men, and on speaking of the South—though I believe with the North that they have men among them who are selfish—yet after all, as a body, I recognise them as patriotic men, who love their country, as brothers of my own, men whom I wish to have live in the kindly memories of every citizen of this great and glorious land (applause): therefore, in speaking of the origin, rise and history of this difference between Northern and Southern men, I shall speak of the faults of the North, as I consider it in good taste and true manhood to speak plainly to those who hear me and kindly of those who are away. (Applause.)

When our fathers, on common battle fields were struggling for common rights, slavery existed in all our colonies; there was no exception; it was on every rood of ground. We had no difficulty on account of slavery, then, in achieving our independence. But since that time slavery has been abolished over more than half of this land of ours. It is now in comparatively contracted limits, and now we hear that it must lead to alienation of the people and the disruption of this great confederacy. I fear that we of the North are unjust, and not altogether courageous, in our treatment of our brethren of the South. How came slavery in these United States? Who brought the negro from Africa? The South never had ships. The men of New York, where I came from, the men of Massachusetts, and the men of Rhode Island, were those who stole them from their homes and brought them over to the shambles here. (Applause.) Who laid the foundations of slavery which underlie the institutions of many of our States? The time was when, over the whole length and breadth of this land of ours, the people did not recognise the black man as having any political rights. Now, my friends, that is just as true of Massachusetts as of South Carolina, and Judge Taney, in so stating, merely stated a historical fact, and known to be so by every student of history. The other day in looking over papers which came into my hands, I found an original document, a bill of sale for a slave from a man in Massachusetts to a man in New York, and that paper throws a most remarkable light over this whole question of slavery. It commenced thus:—"To all Christian people to whom these presents may come, I, Mark Rose, sell my slave," &c. The people of Massachuetts held that no persons were entitled to any political privileges unless they were Christians; and they went further than that—they held that no one was entitled to political privileges unless he was the right kind of a Christian. (Laughter.) They held the views which laid the foundation of slavery in the theology of that time. They sold Quakers into slavery—they sold the family of King Philip into slavery. These were the sentiments that existed in the North in our early days. When the constitution of the United States was formed, when the delegates from the different States met in convention, the question of slavery was there, and it was asked when shall the slave trade be put to an end? Georgia says, now; Virginia says, now; South Carolina says, not yet; Connecticut, not yet; Rhode Island, not yet; Massachusetts, not yet; and New Hampshire said not yet—the slave trade is profitable. (Laughter.) If you will read Minot's "History of Massachusetts," you will learn that the great business of New England at one time was the manufacture of rum—pure rum (laughter); and when they made rum, they took it to the coast of Africa and exchanged it for slaves. (Laughter.) The slavers land their cargoes on some unfrequented shores of the Southern coast, and forthwith the entire South was charged with complicity in the slave trade. But they do not at the same time tell you that the slave ships are fitted out from New England ports—that they glide out to sea on their nefarious voyages beneath the shade of Bunker Hill. (Loud applause and laughter.) The political power of our country is in the hands of the free States. The population of the country increases at the rate of a million a year; of this increase the North receives over seven hundred thousand. This large majority of the yearly increase has given the North her strength in the confederacy.—How came the North by this excess of the increase? At the outset we were equal—then we were all slave States. Now, what led to the abolishment of slavery in the North, and thus gave us the basis of our present strength? I will tell you, my friends, and you all know it to be so. The democratic party under Jefferson inaugurated the wise and benificent policy of inviting the laborer of the world to plant himself down upon the great and fertile plains of our country. Under this policy the emigrants from Europe flocked to the Northern States, because they found in their soil and climate, and in their institutions, a more congenial home. So you see, my friends, that it has been under a policy inaugurated by Southern Statesmen—a policy which found its most bitter opponents at the North—that our section has become all-powerful in the government. We have now a majority in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, and in the Electoral College; but the census of 1860 will show that two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives, and an overwhelming majority in the Senate, represent free States. Is this a time, and are these the circumstances under which an "irrepressible conflict" shall be waged against the people and institutions of the weaker section? When the South was strong and we were weak, they furnished us no precedent for the course of action we now propose to pursue against them. (Cheers.) These being the truths which history teaches, and standing here as I do, at the very head waters of the mighty Mississippi, whose arms lock our country together, teaching us a perpetual lesson of fraternal love and union, I beg you to pause before you enter upon a sectional warfare which will rive asunder those whom God has joined together. (Cheers.) Before you do this look at history and see if the South has ever hesitated to uphold a single measure which was calculated to advance the whole country, although in doing so they have built up the North instead of the South. There is an instictive difference between the two parties. The democratic party is a let alone party—the republican party is a meddling party. (Deafening cheers.) It is a great deal easier to denounce other people for their sins than to reform ourselves—it is a great deal easier to obtain political power by inflaming the passions and prejudices of our neighbors, by denouncing men a thousand miles away, than it is to gain influence by governing our walk in life by the principles of justice or the dictates of a sound patriotism. (Cheers.) Is it not too true that the reverse of this has been hurtful to the morals of our people—and hurtful to the pulpit, of which I speak with all reverence, and to the holy doctrines which should issue from the sacred desk? (Cheers.)—Is it not too true, my republican friends, that a rifle for Kansas or a curse for the South has weighed more in the political scale than private virtues or public service? (Tremendous cheers.) Whence comes slavery? We have seen who prolonged it. Now, my friends, do you ever stop to enquire who upholds it? It is sustained by the firm of "Weaver, Wearer & Planter," and two of the partners live up North. (Cheers and laughter.)—Every one knows that but for the looms of New England and Old England it could not live a day. The loudest denunciations against slavery are made by men with cotton shirts on their backs. The most fervent pulpit exhortations against slavery come from men who wrap themselves for repose at night in cotton sheets; who lay their heads upon cotton pillows, and go to sleep thanking God that they are better than the men "down South." (Laughter.) I was called upon some years ago, while Governor of New York, by a deputation of Quakers from Great Britain, to lay before me a "testimony" against slavery. As they wished I listened to them. We afterwards fell into a conversation, and the question arose why the people of Europe were so oppressed and burdened so heavily by taxation. We attributed it to the differences in their language—the great number of nationalities divided by imaginary lines—the petty jealousies and strifes, and consequent necessity for maintaining large standing armies. We then spoke of the blest condition of Europe if all these rival governments could be moulded into one, speaking a common language, having common sympaties, with no custom houses to annoy, and no standing armies to threaten; and my Quaker friends warmed with enthusiasm at the glorious picture, and expressed the earnest wish that such a day might dawn, for with it would come the true millenium,. "But," said I, "when all this has been achieved, suppose some man should rise up in England, and say that all this genial fellowship among the nations, this community of interests and of language, shall be destroyed unless serfdom be abrogated in Russia and polygamy in Turkey. What would you say regarding such a man?" "Say," said the Quakers, "we would say that he deserved the anathemas of all good men, as a traitor to the best interests of mankind, for doubting that God, in his own way, and in his own good time would work out a remedy for all these wrongs."—"Now," said I, "my friends, when we drew this picture of Europe it was not all fancy. I described the broad land which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Go two thousand miles over this land, and no custom house shall stop you—travel to its farthest limits, and you shall see no standing armies—you shall hear a common language and shall feel a common sympathy. Then you shall know what it is to live upon a great, broad continent where there is brotherhood unalloyed by your hatreds and antipathies. Why, therefore, do you come here to teach us the language of strife? (Long and loud applause.) Now, my friends, to make the application:—Had we from the beginning been arrayed one State against another—had we disregarded our community of language and of interest, and fostered the hatreds and jealousies which we are now taught to cherish, this beautiful Minnesota would yet have been a wilderness, the painted savage would yet glide down the noble Mississippi, and the waters of that mighty cataract, whose thunders I now almost hear; that by the art of man has been taught to leap forth to their labors at the rising of the sun and retire to their rest at its setting, would still pursue their precipitous course undisturbed. (Applause.) But I am keeping you too long. I stand before you to night impressed with more than ordinary feelings. I never knew the greatness of this country of ours until now. I never knew before of the vastness of this great valley, whose beginnings you hold in your hands, nor appreciated the influence which it is yet to exercise upon the destinies of our country. And therefore it is that I now most earnestly entreat you, as you are about to enter upon an election not altogether local, and which is to affect your position in the confederation of States, to cherish and sustain those principles which are founded upon a love of our whole country, and whose influence will tend to cement it more closely together. You have seen the great men of this republican party go up to their National Conventions. When the roll of the States was called, there was no man there to speak for the State where Washington was born; there was no man to answer for the State where Jackson's ashes lie; there was no man to respond when the land of Sumpter and Marion was called. (Applause.) But how will it be when our next democratic Convention is held? You will see then no such spectacle as this. When we call the roll of States which compose this Confederation, every commonwealth from Maine down to young Minnesota, and still younger Oregon, will attest the nationality of our party by the presence of its representatives. (Cheers.) The Atlantic will shout forth to the Pacific, the great lakes to the Gulf; and when we shall nominate our candidate for the Presidency, the loud voices of the representatives of the whole nation, will name the man who will administer its affairs for the next four years. (Loud cheering.) Let me tell you, my fellow citizens, that those who may anticipate political success, basing that hope upon agitation and upon injustice, will most certainly be disappointed, because their expectations are not founded upon those great principles of magnamity, wisdom and patriotism which underlie the political questions that now agitate our country. And I beg and exhort of you, the people of Minnesota, and you, especially, the young men of Minnesota who have the future for your heritage—you who are about to lay the foundations of a great State—to enroll it in the proud list of democratic commonwealths—of States devoted to the maintenance of the Union—and that, with them, you will seek to uphold every star and every stripe in our national flag—may it wave forever. (Deafening applause, with six cheers, during which the distinguished speaker took his seat.)

Ex-Governor Gorman and Gen. Shields followed in a few brief remarks, and upon their conclusion the club adjourned.

Gov. Seymour was afterwards serenaded by the Young Men's club, at his quartes at the Winslow House.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, October 1st, 1859.

$336,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 624 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1	Prize of	$100,000	6	Prizes of	$2,000
1	"	50,000	15	"	1,000
1	"	30,000	74	"	500
1	"	16,000	143	"	400
1	"	10,000	20	Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $16,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

Sept. 12, 1859. 6&3-1y

RECEIVED TO-DAY,

PER SCHR. WM. A. ELLIS, from New York:
10 bbls. City Mess Pork;
5 " C. Sugar;
5 " Eating Potatoes; New York Hams, Cheese, &c. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Sept. 9th S. E. Cor. Market & Second Streets.

FLOUR.

15 BBLS. WACHOVIA FAMILY;
15 " Fayetteville Super, just received. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Sept. 9th S. E. Cor. Market & Second Streets.

POWDER AND SHOT.

25 KEGS RIFLE AND MUSKET POWDER;
150 bags Shot for Rice Birds. For sale by
September 10th. ZENO H. GREENE.

GUNNY BAGGING & ROPE.

30 BALES BAGGING and 200 coils Rope, in store and to arrive. For sale by
Sept. 10th W. H. McRARY & CO.

"MAKES SINGER'S STITCH."

WHEN ANY OF THE MANY MACHINES NOW OFfered to the public, have so much of excellence that the venders of them can say, "It makes *Singer's stitch*"—*that*, they would have you understand, is recommendatory enough. So far as it goes, very well. Those who may think of purchasing a Machine for Plantation or Family sewing, should bear in mind the fact, that the *reputation* of a thing, is not *the* thing *itself*. To make Singer's *stitch* requires a combination of numerous ingenious patents, *belonging exclusively to* I. M. Singer & Co., and are *used only in the construction of their Machines*, all *imitations* to the contrary, notwithstanding. And the PERFECTION of this stitch is only realized through and by the combined patents aforesaid. The working parts of their family Machines possess the same excellencies as belong to their Higher Priced Machines—the only difference being in the fact that they are not used for so great a variety of *heavy* work.

The Family Machine, Price $50, with all the improvements, and entirely original designs, will be introduced into our establishment during the present month.

Particular attention is called to the new "Transverse Shuttle," Letter "A." Machine. As yet, no imitations of *this* Machine are made public.

O. S. BALDWIN, Agent for
Sept. 10, 1859—3-1tw I. M. SINGER & CO.

GROVE ACADEMY, NEAR KENANSVILLE.

THIS SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED for the reception of Pupils on the 15th September.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Elementary English Course,	$10
Advanced do. do.	15
Classical and Mathematical Course,	20

Pupils thoroughly prepared for College, for Teaching, or for Business. Board in respectable families $8 to $9 per month. Applications must be addressed to

Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT, Principal.
Kenansville, 1st Sept., 1859. 305-6t-eod—1 3t

P. ARMSTRONG'S

PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

LABOR SAVING—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS DONE BY ONE WITH EASE.

THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the *Farmer's House*, near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.

H. M. BISHOP, Agent.
July 19. 47-6m—268-2m

HANDS WANTED.

THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD Railroad Company wish to hire

FIFTY HANDS,

to work on the Track, and with Gravel Train. Good prices will be paid.

Application to be made to the undersigned, or, in his absence, to Mr. D. S. Cowan, Treasurer.

JOHN C. McRAE,
Chief Eng'r W., C. & R. R. R.
Wilmington, N. C., 31st August, 1859. 304&1-1m

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and references given.

E. T. BARRY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.
June 20th, 1859.—244&43-lawly

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & CO.—*Gentlemen*:—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,
July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Europa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9th, 1859.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at this port yesterday with dates from Liverpool to the 27th ult.

Her news is wholly unimportant.

It is reported that France is preparing transports for one hundred thousand men, to rendezvous opposite Dover.

Later from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Sept. 12th, 1859.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., has arrived. She brings no news of importance.

European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31st, 1859.

COTTON—Sales for the past three days 23,000 bales; on Speculation 2,500 and for Export 2,500 bales, closing with an advancing tendency; and in some cases an advance of 1-16d. had taken place. Middling Orleans 7 1-16d; Middling Uplands 6 14-16d.

Flour is dull—prices are easier, but quotations remain unchanged. Wheat very dull; red 7s. 6d. a 9s.; white 9s. a 9s. 9d. Corn is steady; mixed and yellow 5s. 6d. a 5s. 9d.; white 7s. a 7s. 6d.

Provisions have a declining tendency. Rice is quiet.

Rosin is steady at 3s. 9d. a 3s. 10d.

Spirits Turpentine steady, but heavy.

News from Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch to the Bulletin says that the Denver City Express of the 2d had reached Leavenworth. At a late meeting at the former city, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, embracing a detailed description of the gold regions and wants of the inhabitants; and praying for an Indian agency, a military post, and a wagon road from Denver City to Salt Lake City.

The Vermont State Elections.

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 7.—We have to-day returns for representatives from 92 towns, which show the election of 79 Republicans and 10 Democrats, while in three there was no choice.

In thirty-three towns the majority for Hall for Governor is 3,256. Last year his majority in the same towns was 3,259.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—The overland California mail of the 15th has arrived. The town of Vallacto, in Calaveras county, was destroyed by fire on the 13th.

The Atlantic and Pacific railroad convention was to be held at San Francisco on the 20th of September.—All the Pacific States and Territories are expected to be represented.

Later from Jamaica, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 7.—An arrival brings advices to the 15th August.

The Colonial Government had presented an appeal to the Home Government for military reinforcements to protect the Northern portion of the island against the negro rioters and robbers.

The Trinidad report of the sugar crop is 40,000 hhds.

From Jamaica.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—An arrival from Jamaica brings advices to the 15th ult. Reinforcements were to be asked of England for the better protection of the northern part of the island against negro riots. There was a prospect of saving the steamship Parametta, before reported ashore.

An American Vessel Fired on from the Spanish Fort at Tarifa.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The barque Armenia, from Constantinople, which arrived here this morning, reports that, while passing the Straits of Gibralter, she was fired on twice, from the Spanish fort at Tarifa. The first fire was a blank cartridge and the second round shot, which passed through her main-topsail.

TERRIFIC PUN.—The other day a friend of ours having listened to the act of a man who died of a colic produced by eating a watermelon, rolled up his eyes, and exclaimed:

"Wate (r) melrn coli (c) fate!"

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810............CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$13,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	803,769 8

DIRECTORS.

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ALBERT DAY, HENRY KENEY, JOHN P. BRACE,
JAMES GOODWIN, CALVIN DAY, CHARLES J. RUSS.
H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

BALE ROPE.

100 COILS BALE ROPE, best quality. For sale by
Sept. 6th WILLARD & CURTIS.

ICE—ICE—ICE.

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M.

ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in cases of sickness.

TERMS CASH, *without deviation.*

TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those who desire.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by physicians or members of the visiting committees.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
April 1st, 1859. 176-6m—32-6m*

COFFEE—COFFEE.

200 BAGS RIO COFFEE;
50 do. Laguayra Coffee;
50 pockets Old Java do.;
25 bags St. Domingo do. For sale at New York prices, by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Sept. 6th.

SALT! SALT!!

500 SACKS Liverpool Ground Alum Salt, in good order and for sale by
Sept. 7th HATHAWAY & CO.

HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, TWENTY DIFFERENT STYLES
July 16. HEDRICK & RYAN.

WHISKEY—WHISKEY.—100 bbls. "Roanoke" Common WHISKEY. For sale by
Sept. 1. WILLARD & CURTIS.

FLOUR—FLOUR.

120 BBLS. FAMILY;
150 bags family and superfine—from Charlotte Mills, Concord Mills, &c. For sale by
Sept. 7th W. H. McRARY & CO.

CRACKERS.—Sugar and Soda, fresh, in store and for sale by
Aug. 9th ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

FOR WHOLESALE BUYERS.

300 DOZEN WOOL HATS; new styles and colors for men and boys. 200 dozen soft fur Hats, high and low crowns. 100 dozen moleskin, and stiffened Hats. 500 dozen assorted colors, qualities and styles of Caps, some entirely new, for Men and Boys. 100 dozen Umbrellas of every style and quality. 50 dozen assorted canes, also Misses', Children's and Infants Hats and Flats, Riding Hats, &c., &c., which we offer to Country Merchants, on as favorable terms as any similar Establishment in the country.

Sept. 10. MYERS & MOORE.
Wholesale and Retail Hatters.
34 Market St.